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CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 8, 1932

No. 2

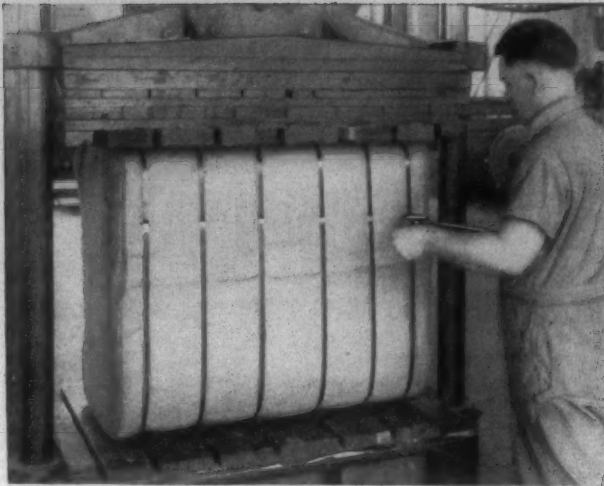
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Another Side Of The Picture

COMMENT on the improvement in the textile industry, which has come about so rapidly in the past 30 days, has so far been largely in terms of the sales made by the mills. Only a few weeks ago, mills were running on very short time and hard put to sell even a portion of their limited output. Now the situation shows a remarkable change. Market news has featured large orders of a wide range of yarns and fabrics at steadily advancing prices. Idle mills are running again, short time work has given way to increased schedules. These reports of the new business coming to the mills have been immensely cheering to every one connected with textiles. The real measure of improvement in any industry is, of course, the increase in the number of orders on the books of the manufacturers.

There is, however, another side of the picture. The improved status of mills is being rapidly reflected in terms of the things they buy as well as the things they sell. The two combine to furnish an index to the change in the mill situation that is particularly significant at this time. It bears directly upon the welfare of thousands of people in both the South and the North.

In the past two years, the purchasing policy of the average mill has been very similar to that of the average American individual. The mills have bought only minimum quantities of the things they were obliged to have. Under greatly curtailed operating schedules, their needs have been limited to very small quantities of the things they ordinarily buy in volume. Busy mills buy, idle mills do not. The purchasing power of the mills was naturally crippled because of the reduction in their earnings.

The large business booked by the mills in recent weeks has already brought them back into the market for new stocks of various supplies and equipment that are essential to active operations. As yet the mills have not yet brought in anything like the volume that will be necessary before present orders are filled. But they have made a real start.

Feeling that a clearer picture of the mill situation might be gained by considering their purchases now as well as their sales, we talked to a large number of men who sell to the cotton mills. Their sales experience in the past several weeks have been remarkably similar. Without exception they report a steady increase in orders. Some of them have already done a very large business. They are enthusiastically optimistic. Others find a more

slowly improving market, but state that from a standpoint of inquiry and buying interest, the outlook is the best they have experienced in years. Considering the fact that it is generally agreed that the mills must operate steadily for some months before they can be expected to purchase many of the things that they need and want, their purchases so far have been much larger than is generally anticipated. A few of the facts that were given us are summarized herewith.

A representative of a well known firm that manufactures card clothing stated that business showed the best pick-up he had noted in years. Inquiries are much more frequent. Sales have already increased, with indications that a great deal of business now pending will develop within the next few weeks. He described the outlook as the best in years.

A Southern distributor of textile chemicals, sizing compounds and similar products said: "We could not ask for business to be any better. August business was better than any month in 1929 and the prospects are that September will be better than August. We are already finding it hard to meet deliveries wanted on some of our products."

A salesman for a house handling a general line of mill supplies said that their orders had shown a real increase in the past few weeks. "Mills are in need of almost all kinds of supplies and are steadily increasing their purchases. We look for an excellent business," he stated.

A representative of one of the large machinery builders stated that the outlook was greatly improved. He believes that many mills which have plans for replacing old equipment will be able to carry them out if the improvement continues. In the meantime, business in repair and replacement parts is increasing, he said. "When the mills are curtailing and some machine, a spinning frame for example, is stopped, it is simply allowed to stand idle. The longer it stands the more frequently it is "robbed" of parts to use on some other frame that is operating. Naturally as the mills get back into production, they are going to need many parts that they have not been buying," he added.

Statements similar to the above were made by a number of men who sell belting, lubricants, sewing equipment and many other items too numerous to mention here.

In addition to the information received from the sources mentioned above, attention is
— (Continued on Page 27)

Mills Buy 112,000 New Spindles

A total of 112,000 new spindles have been purchased by Southern mills within the past ten days. In addition, the mills placed orders for long draft attachments to change over other equipment.

Details showing the mills making these changes in equipment are published in the Mill News Pages of this issue.

KNITTING TRADE NOTES

Hosiery Prices Higher

The advance in hosiery prices, which has been expected for the past few weeks, began to materialize last week and in addition to the lines advanced, then, numerous other mills were expected to quote higher prices this week. At least 20 well known mills have increased prices and others are to get in line this week. Announcements from the full-fashioned mills indicate that most of them will have prices up by the end of the week. Price advances range from 25 to 50 cents a dozen.

Following the increase in price, buying of hosiery has been more active than at any other time in years. In some quarters there was a literal rush to buy. The mills point to the increased prices on silk, rayon and cotton yarns as the basis for higher hosiery quotations.

Southern hosiery mills have received a good volume of new business and have made material increases in their operating schedules. Reports from the mills indicate that there is further prospect of a better market within the next few weeks.

Adams-Millis Statement

The Adams-Millis Corporation was committed at June 30, 1932, to purchase approximately 350,000 pounds of cotton yarn and 56,000 pounds of silk, according to Ernst & Ernst, auditors of the company's books, in the company's balance sheet as at June 30, 1932. Both of these commodities have shown sharp increases since that date, making it a move in favor of the company.

Adams-Millis Corporation closed the first half of the current year with current assets 15.2 times greater than current liabilities and with cash and marketable securities almost ten times the current indebtedness. As previously noted, the company earned \$135,057, or 47 cents a common share, in the first half, against a net profit of \$451,620, or \$2.49 a share in the same 1931 period.

Current liabilities have been sharply reduced, largely because of the paying off of \$400,000 in notes payable since December 31, 1931. Inventories are also lower since the end of 1931. The balance sheet, as at June 30 last also shows that the contingency reserve of \$59,000 has not been touched and that a reserve of \$25,300 for 1932 Federal and State income taxes has been set up.

Earned surplus was reduced to \$1,463,499 from \$1,525,583 on December 31, 1931, through payment of \$217,250 in preferred and common dividends. There was added to surplus \$20,109 as adjustment of prior year's depreciation deduction to conform to the report of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Patent on Cut and Sewed Net-Like Hose

A method of manufacturing cut and sewed hosiery of an elastic, net-like, open-mesh construction was patented in the U. S. Patent Office. The patent was issued to John C. Decker and Harry Aull, assignors to Friedberger-Aaron Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

The patent comprises eleven claims, the first of which reads:

"The method of making hosiery which consists in

forming the leg section of the hose in a flat condition by loosely knitting over a single set of knitting needles in straight alignment with each other and operating in unison with each other, longitudinal rows of non-inter-knit chain stitches, as well as longitudinal rows of inter-knit chain stitches; each row of inter-knit chain stitches being inter-knit, alternately, with the two similar adjacent rows on either side thereof at suitable intervals and in a staggered order, and said non-inter-knit rows of chain stitches being interlaced with a said inter-knit rows of chain stitches to bind the latter, thereby forming a highly elastic, net-like, open-mesh structure of loose chain stitches; sizing the resultant knit structure and setting is in a flat condition, cutting from said flat, sized, knit structure a leg section of a stocking including the instep portion of the foot of the stocking, uniting the longitudinal edges of said leg section to each other, and uniting to the upper end of said leg section a closely knit top section having a single ply where the union is made with the leg section, and uniting with the lower free edges of the leg section a closely knit and seamless sole section, and removing the sizing from the leg section."

Non-Run Rayon Fabric

A new non-run circular knit construction and apparatus has been patented and announcement will be made later this week, it is reported.

This construction has been developed, it is said, with particular reference to rayon underwear, and it is said that it will not run under any circumstance. In the patent literature the material is described as a "plain non-run knitted fabric."

The work thus far has been done with the Wildman machine, but it is understood that the stitch can also be produced on the Tompkins and other circular machines provided the needed appliances are used. Later development is promised for circular knit hosiery.

The construction of the material is said to differ widely from the Rubenstein run-resist patent which the rayon producers tried to exploit some time ago, but in which they were unsuccessful. Whereas that construction was simply run-resist the new cloth is said to be non-run, much the same as is a milanese fabric.

At present a number of rayon yarn producers are said to have shown their interest in acquiring rights for their customers, but it is not known if arrangements have been concluded. It is expected that the text of the patent will be published this week.

Penn Hosiery Mills Asks for Non-Run Seamless Patent

Reading, Pa.—Papers have been filed in Washington on behalf of the Penn Hosiery Mills, Inc., of this city, with the Patent Office, asking for patent papers on a non-run seamless hose.

The officers of the local company state that their stocking does not infringe in any manner on the full-fashioned rights. Claims set up by them in the papers filed show that the method of manufacture is entirely foreign to that of the full-fashioned stockings. In a demonstration

made by the company, a hole was made in the stocking at the ankle, which after days of wear by an active adult displayed no runs or enlargement of the hole. Other tests were made and the results were equally positive. Claims made by the officers of the company are that the seamless hose is of a finer texture and closer woven than that of the full-fashioned stocking.

The company has adopted the name "Ron-Pruf" and will merchandise the hose in a new packing. It is likely that the same will be marketed through the wholesale trade.

Reiner Exhibits Faster Machine

A 96-course full-fashioned machine is being demonstrated by Robert Reiner, Inc., at Weehawken, N. J. The previous high speed was 72 courses per minute.

Because of special redesigning, the machine is reported to operate practically without vibration, and a special "slow-down motion" has been built into it to permit narrowing at 50 courses per minute.

Richard Wagner, speaking for Dr. Reiner in the latter's absence abroad, said it was not the intention of the company to recommend that their machines be operated at maximum speed.

"The 68 and 72-course per minute which our machines regularly knit are a satisfactory knitting speed," he said. "However, we believe that a knitting machine, like an automobile, should not be run continuously at maximum speed, so we have built this reserve speed into the machine as a new factor of safety for regular production."

Durene Products in Exhibit

The Durene Association of America has chosen a length of the Patrician Silk Company's (267 Fifth Ave.) new durene, broken diagonal fabric in tones of rum brown and cream for display in Harper's Bazaar Fashion Conference Exhibition for buyers September 7th to 16th. This fabric is called Durene Patric Cloth.

The Durene Association will also display at the Exhibition a new Karoly, Inc. (498 Seventh Ave.) model made of a lightly nubbed, crepey fall tricot knit. The fabric is entirely durene. It is sheer but exceptionally strong.

As an accessory suggestion, the Durene Association will show a new footwear development from Bergdorf Goodman. This shoe suggests an interesting new fashion departure in the fine cotton field. Never before has durene cotton, or any cotton, appeared in fall footwear. The durene fabric which is combined with kid in these shoes is Blackstone Stallman's "Ribcord," which was seen in a great variety of smart merchandise earlier in the summer.

Making Run-Proof Hose

The Gotham Silk Hosiery Company announces to the trade that it is now in production of run-proof full-fashioned silk stockings for delivery in late October. The stockings are high twist and are priced to sell at \$1.35 a pair retail for three-thread and \$1.65 a pair for two-thread weaves. Gotham has purchased and owns exclusive rights under the hosiery patents of Alfred Graenz and will indemnify purchasers against patent litigation.

Belding Hemingway Corticelli Company announces that it is now in production of runproof silk stockings

and is sold ahead through October 15, with mills running 24 hours a day. Arrangements have been made for further increasing production.

Sees Strong Revival of Buying of Textile Products

"The Doubting Thomases are still with us, especially those who wonder where all of the goods now being made by the textile industry will find consumers with real purchasing power to buy these products," says the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. "We believe that the basis for a strong revival of buying of textile products, especially, is definitely present today. Some typical examples may be cited to illustrate this point.

"(1) Retail stocks today are at one of the lowest points in history. Inability to get spot delivery, plus rising prices of raw materials and finished goods, is precipitating a near-panic among retailers to stock their shelves at the present favorable price levels. It is estimated that if all retail textile stocks were replenished to a figure even near normal, this buying alone would run the textile mills of the country at their present accelerated rate for at least one month.

"(2) The commodity price level has remained stable or risen in the past eight weeks, depending on the index used. Specifically, the value of cotton on hand or to be picked has increased \$400,000,000 in eight weeks, while the value of the hog crop has gained \$175,000,000 in twelve weeks.

"(3) Savings bank deposits have risen some \$700,000,000 in the past year.

"(4) The value of all securities in the United States has increased in value some \$10,000,000,000 in the past eight weeks.

"(5) Federal Reserve member banks have approximately \$250,000,000 of excess reserves available, which are capable of expansion into about \$2,500,000,000 of bank credit.

"(6) Hoarded money in this country (i.e., that money not used in trade) is not only the \$1,000,000,000 difference between the August currency figures of 1929 and 1932, but probably nearer \$2,000,000,000 because the physical volume of trade and the price level of 1932 are much lower than those of 1929. This two billion dollars could be drawn on quickly as purchasing power, with a further improvement in public psychology.

"(7) Many workers are being re-employed today in the textile industry, especially. In the rayon industry alone, after various shut-downs during June and July, it is probable that as many as 20,000 more people are on the payrolls today than was the case eight weeks ago. And more employment means more purchasing power.

"We have elucidated factors which total \$15,800,000,000 of 'new' purchasing power made available since the low point of these items in the depression, plus an additional full month's operation of all plants in the textile industry, plus substantially increased employment in these plants. If some items are overstated or duplicated, these would easily be covered by increases in items which we have neither the time nor space to mention. The purchasing power to start business recovery is present, Mr. Doubting Thomas, and public psychology appears to be getting better every day.

"We believe that the current activity in the textile industry is fully warranted, and, properly controlled by the manufacturers, this activity should increase and last well into the year 1933 at least."

First Cotton Exposition Fifty Years Ago

A. H. WASHBURN, of Charlotte, now retired from the textile field, but who was formerly one of the best known mill machinery agents in this section, recently wrote for the Charlotte Observer a very interesting account of the first cotton products exposition ever held in the South. It was staged 50 years ago, in Atlanta. Mr. Washburn's article follows:

More than half a century ago, in the spring of 1881, the first cotton exposition ever held in this country was opened in the City of Atlanta, Ga. The opening program was a very important event for Atlanta, the State and the whole South, and was attended by the most prominent people of the Southern States as well as from elsewhere.

The project was developed and engineered by leading citizens of Atlanta, with H. I. Kimball, of that city, as general manager. Atlanta, with a population of over 30,000, was then as now the most important city in the State and a great railroad center. The streets were not paved and in many places after heavy and prolonged rains, were a veritable sea of mud; for long distances the street car tracks were out of sight under mud and water. Pedestrians at many points could only cross a street on stepping stones that were set in the streets at intersections.

There were many fine buildings in the city, most of them on Marietta and Peachtree streets. Perhaps the most prominent was the postoffice and United States courthouse, an imposing looking building on Marietta street about opposite where the Grady monument was erected. It was built of red brick and trimmed with white marble.

The Kimball House, at that time the best hotel in Atlanta and one of the finest in the South, was a stately structure of four and five stories occupying a block, one side facing Decatur street, with its main entrance on Pryor street running a block from Decatur street to the Western & Atlantic Railroad tracks and on beyond; another side faced a narrow street between the hotel and the railroad; the rear was toward Whitehall street.

The famous train shed of the State-owned Western & Atlantic Railroad, then considered a fine piece of architecture, was located diagonally opposite the Kimball House, and generally known as the union station. In addition to the Western & Atlantic the station was used by the Georgia Railroad, running from Atlanta to Augusta, and the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railway.

Another prominent and popular building now standing is the old DeGives Opera House, looking much as it did then. Many notable American and foreign actors had appeared on its stage, some of them again during and after the period of the exposition—Booth in Hamlet, Lawrence Barrett in Francesca DeRemini, Salvini in "The Three Musketeers," and other players and plays that were popular in that day.

There were a good number of churches located in different parts of the city; many denominations were represented and on Sunday all were well attended; some of the churches were very beautiful and costly structures, with tall, graceful spires.

The exposition with its numerous buildings covered a large tract of land, situated about three miles from the heart of Atlanta. The site is now owned by the Exposition Cotton Mills Corporation, who have 60,000 spin-

ning spindles and more than 1,500 looms. Some of the buildings erected for the exposition more than 50 years ago are still in use by the Exposition Mills; one, the old Machinery Hall, is full of cotton machinery, and in operation when the mill is running. The location is a short distance from where Marietta street crosses numerous railroad tracks on an overhead bridge, in a southwesterly direction from Atlanta.

Transportation to and from the exposition was by carriages, street cars and steam railroad trains that ran frequently from the union station. Exhibitors were there from all parts of the United States with many kinds of exhibits, mostly machinery and manufactured products; many articles on exhibition were composed of cotton. Machinery Hall was the most popular building and generally crowded during the hours the exposition was open to the public. Machinery in motion attracted more attention than any of the other exhibits.

Three of the largest manufacturers of spool cotton in the United States had exhibits in Machinery Hall, consisting of unfinished and finished spool cotton and machinery in operation showing the process of preparing sewing thread for market. They were the Willimantic Linen Company, Willimantic, Conn.; the Clark Thread Company, Newark, N. J., and the J. & P. Coates Spool Cotton Company, Pawtucket, R. I. Each had large spaces and good number of attendants from the mills represented.

OFF TO ATLANTA

The writer was at that time in the employ of the J. & P. Coates Spool Cotton Company, in charge of a section of automatic winding machines. One day in early October, when informed by the superintendent of the mill that he had been selected to go to the Atlanta Cotton Exposition to care for and keep in good running order the machinery sent there by the company, and to relieve a man who had been recalled. A man was to go along with the writer to take charge of and keep a check on the stock of spool cotton sent to Atlanta for use in the Exposition, stored in a city warehouse. Four young women, one from the skein spooling department, two from the automatic winding department and one from the packing department of Coates', had been sent to the Atlanta Cotton Exposition a short time before the opening date to operate the machine on exhibition.

We left Providence, R. I., the night following the day we received notice to go, by steamship, arriving in New York on our way South early next morning. We called on Auchincloss Bros., who were general agents for J. & P. Coates spool cotton in the United States. We received from them our railroad and sleeping car tickets to Atlanta, and instructions as to what was expected of us in a general way at the exposition, they being sponsors for the J. & P. Coates Spool Cotton exhibit. The rest of the day we spent in looking about in New York, visited the Stock Exchange and part of our time in Central Park.

At 9:30 that night we left for Atlanta from the Jersey City terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The following morning we were up bright and early. As the morning advanced cool and comfortable, it gave promise of a beautiful day. It was when the train entering Washington and winding its way slowly through the city to the union station, then in Botanical Park, a short block from

Pennsylvania avenue, that the greatest thrill ever experienced the writer come to him, when for the first time in his life, his eyes looked upon the great dome of the Capitol building; to him it was a most inspiring sight as the dome glistening in the early morning sun come into view, one calculated to arouse in the breast of American citizens, native or foreign, the spirit of patriotism. It brought to mind the quotation:

"This is my own, my native land."

FIRST TRIP SOUTH

In due time we were on our way again. Shortly before crossing the Potomac River on that long wooden bridge then in use and for years afterwards by both railroads and highway, we saw the unfinished Washington monument, looking, as one man expressed it, like a shot tower.

The country from Alexandria to Lynchburg through Virginia, with its fine stately old dwellings, the numerous little log cabins, the large cultivated fields with patches of woods here and there, and the cities and towns through which we passed were very interesting to us who had never before been outside of New England.

There were no dining cars in those days; at Lynchburg a call was made for dinner from a restaurant at the station; a good meal was served. Here something new to us developed; were told by a railroad man that at that time only a few railroads south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers had the same gauge tracks. As our Pullman was to be transferred to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad tracks, it was necessary to change the trucks under our car for others to correspond with the gauge of the rails we were to continue over on our journey to Atlanta.

This was accomplished after some delay and again we were moving South. The morning following on awaking our train was standing at a station in a small town. Our porter told us we had been there most of the night because of a landslide a few miles ahead. It had been raining hard for several days, causing the landslide to cover our tracks for a considerable distance. This happened, the trainmen said, at or near Kennesaw mountain. The tracks were cleared during the morning and we got started again, and late that afternoon our train rolled into the train shed of the union station, Atlanta.

We were met by a representative of our company from the exposition and soon found our way to the Kimball House, where we remained a few days until we arranged for rooms and board in a private family living on Alexander street, between Marietta and Peachtree streets. The four young women from Pawtucket, with two from New York, who were attendants with our exhibit, found suitable quarters in a private family who lived on Cain street, a short distance from Peachtree. The young ladies from Coates were skilled in operating the machinery we had on exhibition; the two from New York were to demonstrate spool cotton in plain and fancy sewing and art work on sewing machines.

SPOOL COTTON EXHIBIT

The J. & P. Coates exhibit included one skein spooler, two automatic winding machines, one ticketing machine and two sewing machines; a number of large ornamental glass show cases, some containing samples of long staple cotton, card and drawing slivers, roving, yarns and thread, showing how the samples looked after each process at the different stages in converting staple cotton into finished thread; two of the show cases contained colored

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thread on 200-yard spools worked into artistic designs with the words "J. & P. Coates Spool Cotton."

Great interest was taken in our machinery by the public; some people would stay around our space for hours watching it in motion; it all interested the crowds but the one machine that attracted the most attention was the automatic ticketing machine. It was humanlike in action; on each side of the machine a plunger would cut out of a sheet of paper on which about 144 tickets were printed and secured in a steel frame that moved forward and backward, dropping down just the right distance as each row of tickets was punched out, the plunger with the ticket on it held in place by a tiny pin fixed in end of plunger would pause an instant while small brushes moved up and rubbed paste on each ticket, then go forward and stick the tickets on each end of a full spool of thread. The full spools of thread were placed in an inclined steel trough or channel by the attendant; the spool to receive the tickets was automatically halted for a moment and when tickets were applied moved on and another one takes its place. The machine would put tickets on spools almost as fast as the attendant could feed them into the inclined channel. Before this machine was invented tickets were put on spools by hand one end at a time, a slow process.

For some reason unknown to us there appeared to be some unfriendly feeling and rivalry on the part of the Clark Thread Company, makers of O. N. T. thread, against the other two spool cotton companies in the exposition, and there was no exchange of courtesies between them. The Willimantic Linen Company and the J. & P. Coates Company were on very friendly terms with each other. Near the close of the exposition invitations from the Willimantic Linen Company were sent to all connected with our exhibit and to a number of men and women of Atlanta, to attend a social function at the Willimantic headquarters. There were no regrets, all accepted. There was music, dancing and other forms of entertainment, including refreshments.

One night a day or two after our arrival in Atlanta an event occurred that created great excitement and much sadness. The barn in which the horses of the street car company were housed was completely destroyed by fire, including the horses. As the fire started late at night there was some delay in giving an alarm and while everything was done that was possible to save the animals it was of no avail. For a long time after the fire the street cars were drawn by diminutive little mules that looked, as one man expressed it, "Not much bigger than good sized Jack Rabbits."

MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON

During the three months period the exposition was open many notable people from various parts of this country and abroad visited Atlanta and the exposition. One that stands out prominently in the writer's memory was Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and her daughter, Julia.

Mrs. Jackson was an honored guest of the exposition authorities who held a reception for her at their headquarters on the exposition grounds. Much attention was paid to her by exposition officials, exhibitors and visitors at the exposition. Many social functions were given in her honor during her stay in Atlanta by leading citizens and their families. Mrs. Jackson was then in the prime of life, modest, dignified and retiring in demeanor. Her daughter Julia was a beautiful girl, who a few years later became the wife of Col. W. E. Christian, of Atlanta, and the mother of Mrs. Randolph Preston, of Charlotte. For many years up to the time of her death Mrs. Jackson made her home in Charlotte, on West Trade street.

GENERAL SHERMAN, TOO

Another distinguished visitor to the exposition was the Federal General Sherman, of Civil War fame, who came to Atlanta by invitation of the exposition directors. He received great attention from the directors, exhibitors and people of Atlanta. It is reported that when it was known that General Sherman was coming at a meeting of the directors it was suggested that a committee be appointed to show him around Atlanta; another member jocularly remarks that "Perhaps General Sherman can show some of us around Atlanta." Nevertheless the committee was appointed, and the general well entertained.

The story of General Sherman and his army on their entry into Atlanta, as told to us by citizens, is that they first entered on a road that is now Marietta street, near the exposition site, and as we know were met with stout resistance. Near this point the foundations of a large two-story house built of stone were pointed out to us as a place where snipers were concealed in the building, picking off officers and soldiers as they marched past on their way into Atlanta. It was not long before the enraged men stopped the sniping and razed the building and not one stone in it was left on another.

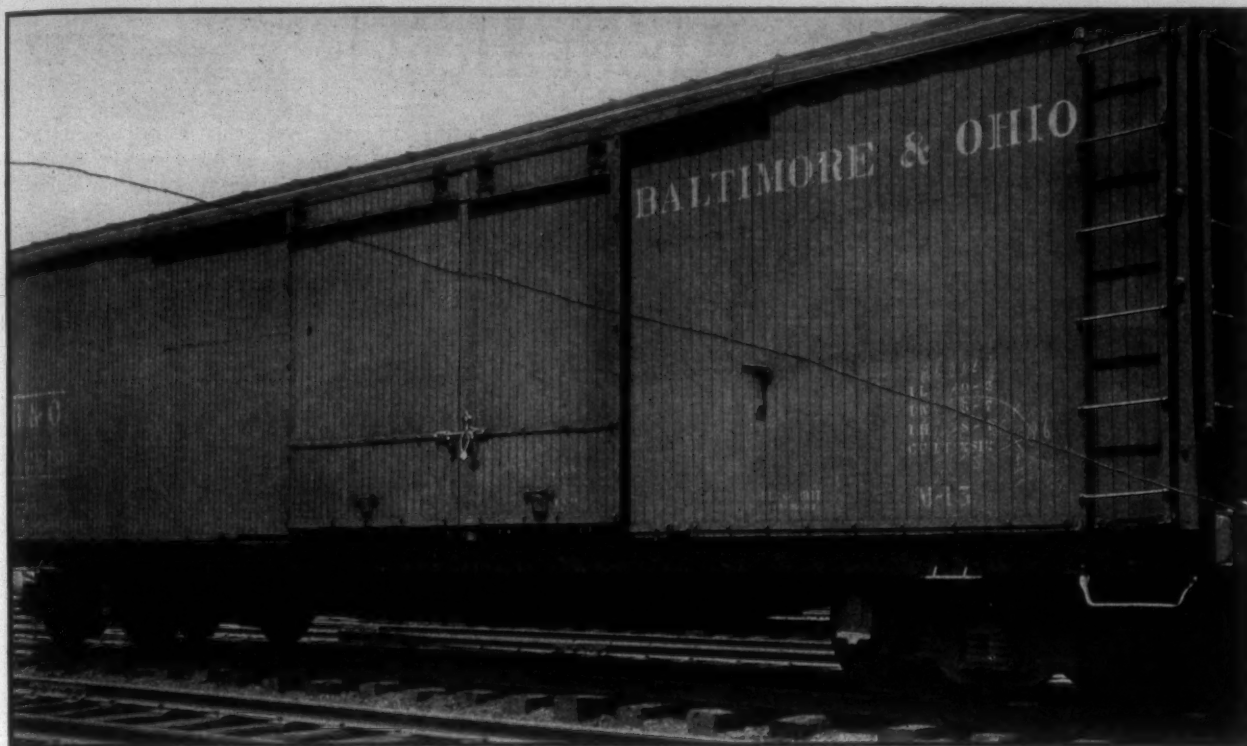
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VISIT STONE MOUNTAIN

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Our party in the wagons drove around the base, and on foot walked to the top of the mountain. On returning to the town we had dinner in an old-time hotel, having ordered it in advance. In the dining room we encountered something some of us had never seen before, though it was said they were to be found in many hotels throughout the State. It was a peculiar kind of table the dinner was served on. It was round and would seat eight people; it had what may be called an upper deck; it was round and very much smaller in diameter than the lower part, and could be turned around and around. On it was a sugar bowl, cream pitcher, butter disk, salt and pepper, a glass with teaspoons, and other things; when a guest wanted some one of the items on it he would reach out and turn the desk until the article wanted was before him.

The J. & P. Coates agents at the exposition considered it was necessary for the attendants, being so far from home, to have recreation and diversion from time to time; with this end in view they would provide tickets for all to DeGives Opera House whenever a good show came to town, which was quite often.



"A car of Starch"

Several times a year you order "a car of starch" for your mill. Next time we hope you will send the order to Stein, Hall. Why?

Because

- We can assure you of high, uniform quality.
- We maintain four laboratories and a staff of technical men who have made a deep study of starch especially as applied to the textile industry, and can help you get the most out of starch, or help you solve any sizing problems that may arise.
- Our reputation for quality and uniformity dates back to 1866.
- Our starch costs no more.

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

EST. 1866

285 MADISON AVENUE

BOSTON

PROVIDENCE

CHICAGO

TORONTO

ROCHESTER



NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA

CHARLOTTE

SAN FRANCISCO

BUFFALO

LOS ANGELES

thread on 200-yard spools worked into artistic designs with the words "J. & P. Coates Spool Cotton."

Great interest was taken in our machinery by the public; some people would stay around our space for hours watching it in motion; it all interested the crowds but the one machine that attracted the most attention was the automatic ticketing machine. It was humanlike in action; on each side of the machine a plunger would cut out of a sheet of paper on which about 144 tickets were printed and secured in a steel frame that moved forward and backward, dropping down just the right distance as each row of tickets was punched out, the plunger with the ticket on it held in place by a tiny pin fixed in end of plunger would pause an instant while small brushes moved up and rubbed paste on each ticket, then go forward and stick the tickets on each end of a full spool of thread. The full spools of thread were placed in an inclined steel trough or channel by the attendant; the spool to receive the tickets was automatically halted for a moment and when tickets were applied moved on and another one take its place. The machine would put tickets on spools almost as fast as the attendant could feed them into the inclined channel. Before this machine was invented tickets were put on spools by hand one end at a time, a slow process.

For some reason unknown to us there appeared to be some unfriendly feeling and rivalry on the part of the Clark Thread Company, makers of O. N. T. thread, against the other two spool cotton companies in the exposition, and there was no exchange of courtesies between them. The Willimantic Linen Company and the J. & P. Coates Company were on very friendly terms with each other. Near the close of the exposition invitations from the Willimantic Linen Company were sent to all connected with our exhibit and to a number of men and women of Atlanta, to attend a social function at the Willimantic headquarters. There were no regrets, all accepted. There was music, dancing and other forms of entertainment, including refreshments.

One night a day or two after our arrival in Atlanta an event occurred that created great excitement and much sadness. The barn in which the horses of the street car company were housed was completely destroyed by fire, including the horses. As the fire started late at night there was some delay in giving an alarm and while everything was done that was possible to save the animals it was of no avail. For a long time after the fire the street cars were drawn by diminutive little mules that looked, as one man expressed it, "Not much bigger than good sized Jack Rabbits."

MRS. STONEWALL JACKSON

During the three months period the exposition was open many notable people from various parts of this country and abroad visited Atlanta and the exposition. One that stands out prominently in the writer's memory was Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and her daughter, Julia.

Mrs. Jackson was an honored guest of the exposition authorities who held a reception for her at their headquarters on the exposition grounds. Much attention was paid to her by exposition officials, exhibitors and visitors at the exposition. Many social functions were given in her honor during her stay in Atlanta by leading citizens and their families. Mrs. Jackson was then in the prime of life, modest, dignified and retiring in demeanor. Her daughter Julia was a beautiful girl, who a few years later became the wife of Col. W. E. Christian, of Atlanta, and the mother of Mrs. Randolph Preston, of Charlotte. For many years up to the time of her death Mrs. Jackson made her home in Charlotte, on West Trade street.

GENERAL SHERMAN, TOO

Another distinguished visitor to the exposition was the Federal General Sherman, of Civil War fame, who came to Atlanta by invitation of the exposition directors. He received great attention from the directors, exhibitors and people of Atlanta. It is reported that when it was known that General Sherman was coming at a meeting of the directors it was suggested that a committee be appointed to show him around Atlanta; another member jocularly remarks that "Perhaps General Sherman can show some of us around Atlanta." Nevertheless the committee was appointed, and the general well entertained.

The story of General Sherman and his army on their entry into Atlanta, as told to us by citizens, is that they first entered on a road that is now Marietta street, near the exposition site, and as we know were met with stout resistance. Near this point the foundations of a large two-story house built of stone were pointed out to us as a place where snipers were concealed in the building, picking off officers and soldiers as they marched past on their way into Atlanta. It was not long before the enraged men stopped the sniping and razed the building and not one stone in it was left on another.

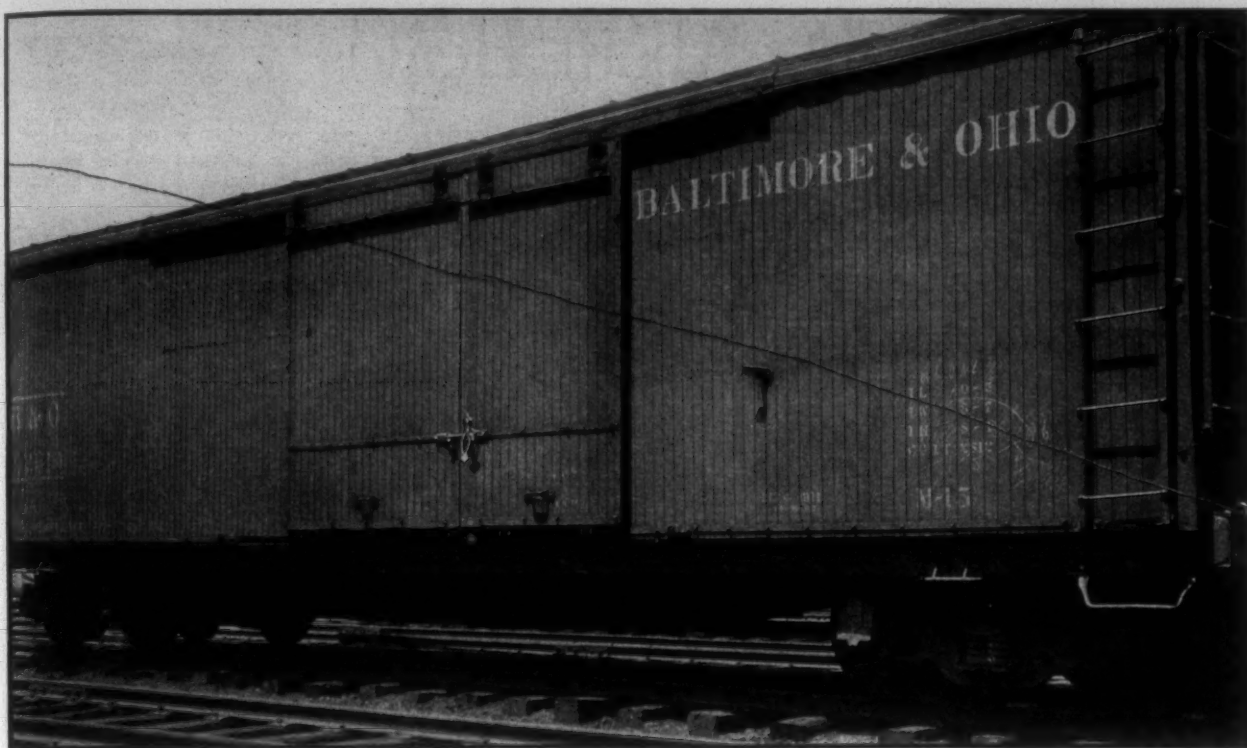
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Points About Healds

THE weaver probably takes thousands of ends through the heald eyes during his career, but how few there are relatively speaking who possess any knowledge of the "why" and "wherefore" concealed in the harness of the loom.

Good healds should be smooth and glossy, and the varnish used in the making ought to saturate them right to the core. The eye through which the warp thread must pass should be firm, in order to resist the strain and friction put upon it during the operation of weaving.

In the formation of an ordinary cotton heald it will be noticed that the two threads forming the heald are separated, one passing round each side of the bottom stave to which they are attached. At the top stave connection, however, they are on the same side.

Weavers who have noticed this peculiarity will doubtless have wondered why. This positioning of the heald yarn on the two staves permits the eye to form an angle of 45 degrees, and thus reduces the chafing of adjacent warp threads from the friction of these eyes to the minimum.

Wherever strain and friction takes place breakages are inevitable, and this explains the reason why many healds break at the eye. Bad tappets which give a jerky movement to the harness are a potent cause of eyes snapping, and excessive tightness of the healds is another.

Lack of uniformity in shed humidity increases the heald bill, for if too dry, the healds begin to wobble owing to the stretch of the connecting twine. The weaver then assumes that the shed is too slack and conducive to

the evil of floating, and the overlooker is requested to tighten the bands. Unthinkingly he does so, and when the normal humidity is restored the contraction of the already taut bands and healds is revealed by breakages.

Defecting fixing of the harness is observable in almost every shed. In some instances the sley cap or handtree is seen pushing the front stave back at every revolution of the crank, and in others the crank connecting arms catch the side of the staves, imparting movement on the horizontal plane which literally saws both yarn and heald eyes.

To reduce the heald bill to a minimum all the component parts of the shedding mechanism must be in good tune. Unsuitability of harness for cloth being woven is another vital factor. Where possible the "counts" of the healds should coincide with the reed counts, and the thickness of the heald yarn and the size of the eye compel consideration if economy is to accompany a high efficiency percentage.

How are the "counts" of healds determined? They are indicated by the number of heald eyes on each inch. Taking the ordinary 60's counts set of healds as an example, if four staves were used each stave would have 15 eyes per inch. A set of 80's counts with four shafts or staves would have 20 eyes per inch per shaft, or 80 in all.

Before the counts of healds to be used can be ascertained correctly, it is essential that the method of reeding or denting the warp threads, and the counts of the reed

(Continued on Page 25)

Color Is King!

You have available — a DYE HOUSE — a MODERN LABORATORY — a staff of EXPERIENCED TEXTILE ENGINEERS — ready to serve you and work with you on your requirements of

Colored Weaving and Knitting Yarns

Numbers ranging from 2's to 20's both single and ply

Mock twist, heather mixtures and solid colors

Raw stock, package and skein dyeing — fast and direct colors

Put up — Cops, Cones, Tubes, Skeins, Warps, etc.

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110 Summer Street

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AKRON

1002 Second National Building

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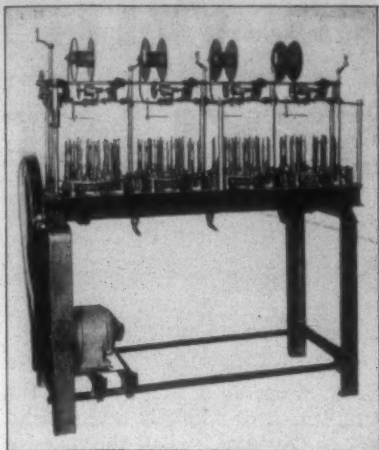
984 Drexel Bldg.

ST. LOUIS

1302 Syndicate Trust Bldg.

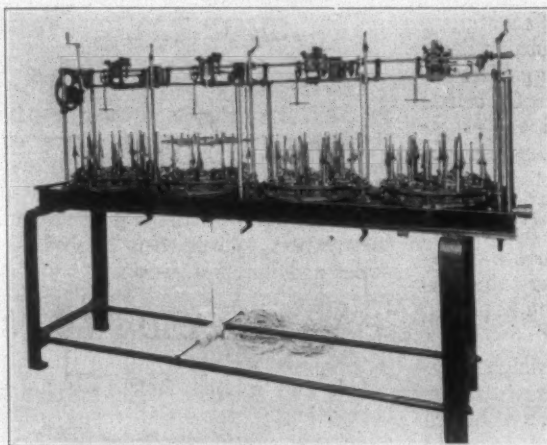
CINCINNATI

1337 Cincinnati Enquirer Bldg.

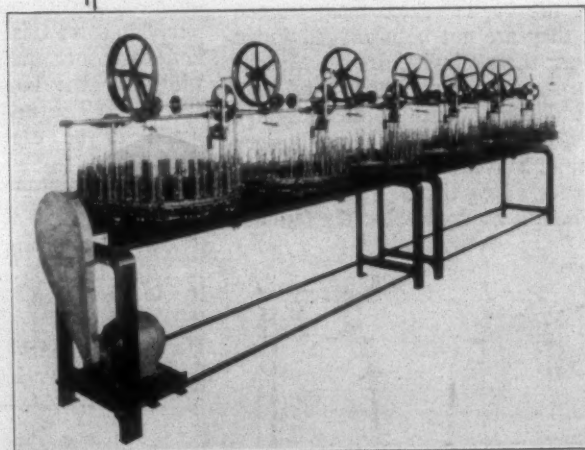


A MODERN LINE OF EFFICIENT BRAIDING EQUIPMENT

CLEAN
COMPACT
CONVENIENT
HIGH CAPACITY
EASY TO INSTALL
LOW MAINTENANCE COST
LOW POWER CONSUMPTION



Since performance is the true test of any production machine, it will pay you to investigate the Rhode Island Multiple Head Braider when new equipment is under consideration.



BUILDERS OF BRAIDERS FOR PRODUCING

Tape
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Flat Elastic Braid
Rickrack Braid
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Fish Lines
Clothes Lines
Shoe Laces
Wicking
Sash Cord

Candle Wicking
Rug Braids
Square Packing
Spindle Banding
Jacquard Lacing

Round Packing
Hose Covering
Wire Covering
Round Elastic
Braids

FIDELITY MACHINE COMPANY

3908-18 FRANKFORD AVE., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A KNITGOODS STYLIST

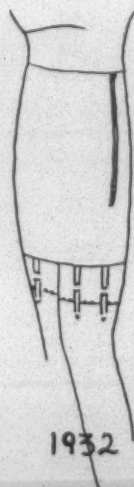
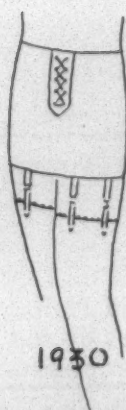
LAST MINUTE NOTES ON KNITTING FASHIONS

by *HARWOOD*

SHORT ORDER

Hosiery length is being talked about again from the fashion and sales viewpoint—and this is just an example of the inevitable relationship between all fashion subjects. Women decide (or the couturiers decide for them!) to wear dresses that fit snugly about the waist and hips; forthwith the foundation garment becomes an important matter to many women who never thought of it when loose or draped clothes or straight lines were the vogue—since most women find they are not naturally equipped to wear these clinging dresses without some restraining medium. And as a natural consequence of these trends, the garter and its effect on hosiery becomes a livelier subject than it has been for a long time.

There is no doubt that the founda-



tion garments worn by the average woman today are *longer* than for several seasons. This means that hos-

iery should be somewhat shorter, to obviate the necessity of turning down the welts or fastening the garters below the protected point. Of course there are always exceptions—some hosiery must be manufactured for the taller-than-average customer; but with one eye on the popularity of the longer corset, and the other on the wearing qualities and smooth-fitting qualities of hosiery, we say the preponderance in stocking lengths should be on the short side.

The "Fit-All" top on which Kayser have applied for patent is an attempt to solve this question of length and the other question of sufficient width for the large leg, all in one stocking. The welt is of a knit supposed to be especially elastic—to

WHAT IS YOUR STYLE PROBLEM?

This monthly feature must of necessity be general and of fairly wide scope.

The reactions of our readers and their inquiries indicate that each has his own style problem, peculiar to himself.

We want to help you. We are glad to answer specific style questions. There is no charge. Write to:

HARWOOD
40 East 41st Street
New York, N. Y.

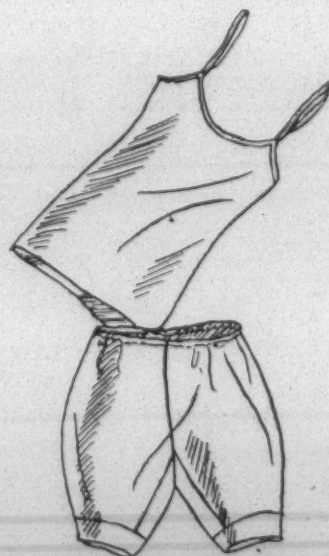
stretch either up or across, where the extra length or width is needed, and to stay "average" when the average size customer wears it. However, it is taken care of, this question of length is worthy of consideration.

SHOP TALK

"Meshes are a perfectly good bet for Fall, since they look their best in the darker shades," says the buyer of hosiery for one of the leading Fifth Avenue footwear and hosiery houses. He continues with the comment that they expect to sell their mesh hose under a dollar this season.

RABBIT AND SILK

Silk and rabbit's hair have been harmoniously combined for a new underwear fabric, by Beder and Beder. This fabric, which they are making into garments to be offered this Fall by Best & Co., goes by the registered name of "Sil-Gora" and is a mixture of about forty-five per cent



*Imported Texture—
domestic price*

silk and fifty-five per cent rabbit's hair. It is the result of rather lengthy—six years, to be explicit—experimentation to approximate the imported garments in this type fabric, for less money. These are expected to retail at around \$1.95 for the vests, \$2.95 for the panties, and \$4.95 for the combination.

HEEL HYSTERIA

One hosiery manufacturer that we know of is poised ready to go into production on black heel hosiery. We cannot see why; there is nothing in the present or the near future fashion picture to indicate in any small way that black heel hosiery will sell this Fall. Of course, there is no denying that with a flood of promotional work



and the "breaks," many fashions have been revived, or new ones put over, that seem to have no basis at all, no tie-up with the general trend. But they have invariably been short-lived fashions, and expensive to the sponsors. Black heel hosiery is, at least from this point in the season, just one more artificial stimulant—a "stunt" style at a time when women are thoroughly tired of stunts and are looking earnestly for the manufacturer who will supply them, again and again, with good quality stockings in the standard plain, mesh or clocked styles.

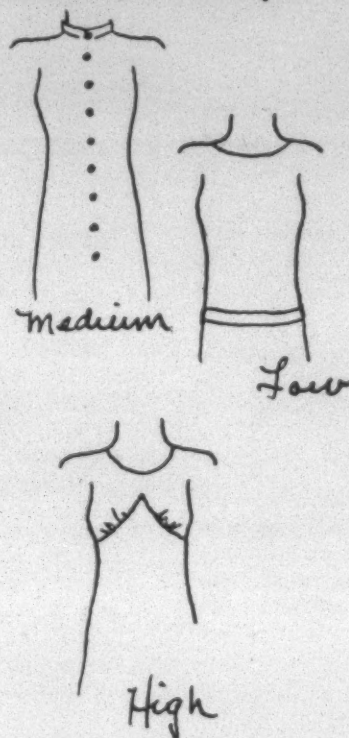
SHAPING UP

What are the two most important items in Fall fashions, to be noted by any manufacturer who has anything to do with women's clothing? They are Fabrics and Silhouette.

In the first group, there is a tendency toward rough or crinkled sur-

faces which the makers of knitted fabrics should watch closely. In silks and woolens everything has gone "ribbed" or "crinkled." In knitted

Fitted Waist



things, this type of surface can be worked out so easily that it will of course be adopted, too. The one exception we have noted is the new "formal" knitted fabric, which is usually a smooth jersey. Best & Co., this week, displayed in their windows four formal evening gowns of smooth knitted jersey in pastel (but not pale pastel) shades. This is not to be taken too seriously; however, for woolen evening clothes are a high style and one which is unlikely to become "volume" at any time.

However, for daytime and sports clothes, the knitted fabrics will probably run decidedly to this crinkled surface. The more irregular the better, it seems—in some we have seen the ridges are thick and devious; in others, the boucle effect is simply made more pronounced, or the lacy hand-knit type which was so popular last season, is repeated, with stitches and patterns that are closer and smaller than they were before.

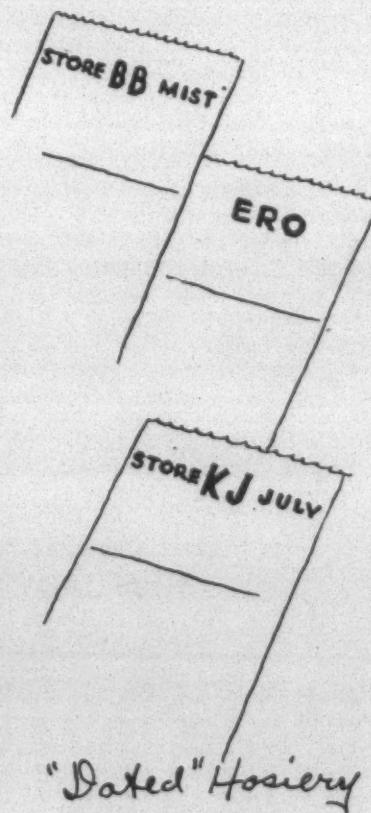
As to Silhouette—the fitted waistline should probably have first honors for general acceptance. In the last Paris Opening, waistlines were "placed" everywhere from just under the arms up to the top of the hips (this last placement was M. Patou's

idea, and it is either downright independence or a forecast of what may happen to the feminine waistline generally in two years). But they were all FITTED.

High necklines are also very apt to be seen on the majority of Fall dresses and coats; even knitted golf clothes, jacket suits, have been shown with the cowl neckline, which is indeed a departure for golf clothes, and an admission that even in this conservative division the "wrapped-up" neckline is being adapted.

IDENTIFICATION GADGET

There is being offered to retail departments, and to manufacturers who feel the urge to present their retail customers with a token of esteem, a new gadget—a machine which stamps the welt of a stocking when it is sold to the customer. The store name,



the customer's initial, a date (excellent for checking unreasonable returns!), a brand name, a slogan, size, etc., can be imprinted by this ingenious little machine which seems to be catching on. Franklin Simon & Co. are using one to stamp "Parfait"; Gimbel's are putting "Anniversary Sale" with theirs; Loeser's, Bamberger's and Wanamaker's have installed. Just fancy!

PERSONAL NEWS

Murray S. Sorkin, of New York, is to be manager of the new rayon garment plant planned for High Point, N. C. Leland Stanford, High Point attorney, is interested in the company.

J. H. Fagan, for the past two years overseer of spinning at the Union Mills Company, Monroe, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Anchor Mills, Huntersville, N. C.

George Fish, of Charlotte, who has been resident manager of the Elizabeth plant of Textiles, Inc., has resigned to become associated with the C. A. Rudisill Mills at Cherryville, N. C.

Fred K. Nixon, formerly selling agent for the Worumbo Company, has been placed in charge of the new worsted division of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. The mills are developing a line of cotton and worsted mixed suitings for men.

Lewis W. Thomason, of Charlotte, Southern manager of the New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., returned to his home this week after having undergone an operation in Baltimore. The operation was successful and Mr. Thomason's condition is very much improved. He has many friends in the South who will be glad to know that he is doing so nicely.

R. C. Anderson has resigned as sales manager of the Carolina Winding and Dyeing Company, Mount Holly, N. C. He for the present will represent the American Yarn and Processing Company, and the Carolina Company, and will make headquarters in Charlotte. He plans to secure other accounts in order to offer a full line of knitting yarns.

J. R. Dover, Jr., has been elected president of the Eton Mills, a new company which was organized to take over the Eastside Mills, Shelby, N. C. Other officers are Fred R. Morgan, vice-president and secretary, Chas. D. Thomas, treasurer, and R. G. Laney, assistant treasurer.

OBITUARY

A. ALEX SHUFORD, SR.

Hickory, N. C.—A. Alex Shuford, Sr., one of the most prominent cotton mill executives in this State, died suddenly at Virginia Beach on last Saturday afternoon. He was seized with a heart attack while in bathing. He was 53 years of age.

Mr. Shuford was president and treasurer of the Shuford Mills Company, the Granite Falls Mills Company, Granite Cordage Company and the Hickory Spinning Company, and also treasurer of the Highland Cordage Company. Mills under his control were credited with having the greatest production of cordage in the world.

He was a native of Hickory and was educated at the University of North Carolina. His first business venture was in the hardware field in which he was engaged for 12 years. He later became president of the several mills which he directed until his death. He was active in civic and religious affairs and one of the most highly regarded

men in his community. He was very successful in his mill operations and was known as an unusually efficient manufacturer.

Funeral services were conducted in Hickory on Monday. He is survived by his wife, and three sons, Alex, Jr., William and Harley Shuford.

CARME ELAM

Lawndale, N. C.—Carme Elam, 67, assistant treasurer of the Cleveland Mill & Power Co., is dead. He was widely known in textile circles and worked for this mill fifty years. His widow, two brothers and one sister survive.

Jacobs and General Supply Co. Merge

The E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company and the General Supply Company, both of Danielson, Conn., have consolidated their manufacturing and merchandising interests in the field of textile loom supplies.

W. Irving Bullard, vice-president of the Central Republic Bank and Trust Company of Chicago (The General Charles G. Dawes' Bank), is treasurer of the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Bullard was treasurer of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers for many years and has important financial interests in cotton mills and allied industries.

Luther Pilling, treasurer of General Supply Company, will be actively associated with Mr. Bullard and his son, Edward Jacobs Bullard, in the E. H. Jacobs Manufacturing Company.

U. S. Colored Fabric Demand Increases

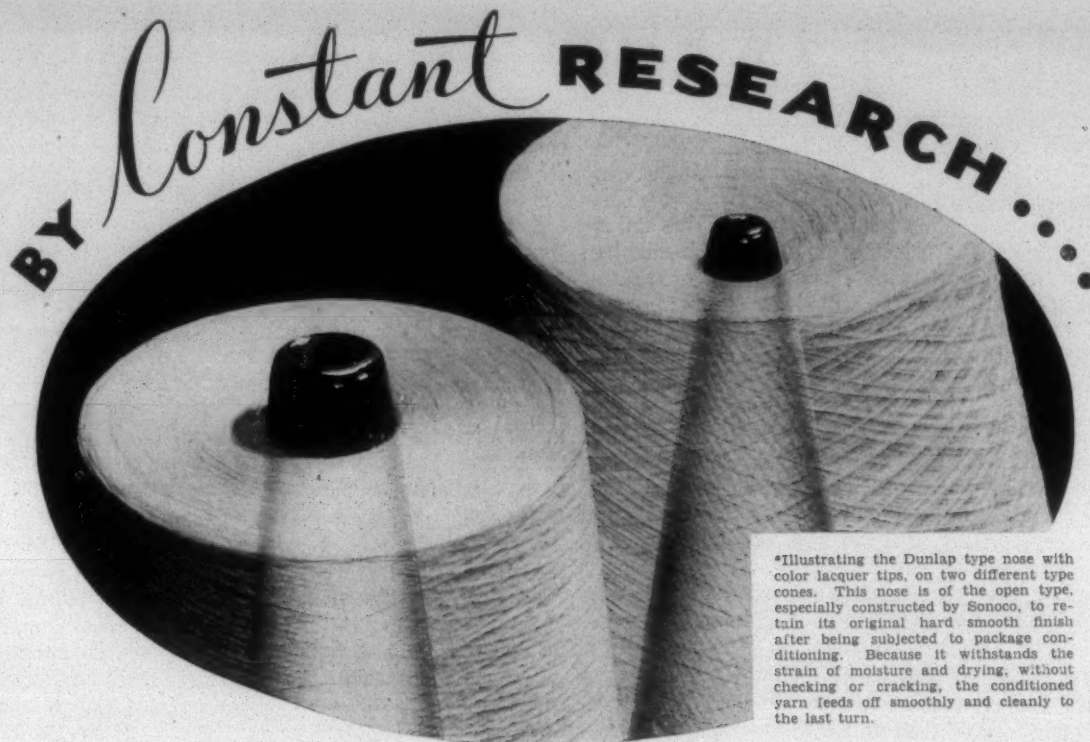
Washington.—Nearly half of the sixty countries importing American textile products evidenced a greater demand for American made colored fabrics (other than voiles, prints and yarn dyed fabrics) during the first half of 1932, when total exports were 44 per cent above those for the corresponding period of last year, Trade Commissioner H. T. Nones, of the Commerce Department, declared.

Exports reached a total of 14,567,534 square yards during the period, compared with 10,123,861 square yards during the first six months of last year, which, Mr. Nones said, is the best showing recorded by plain colored goods lighter than five square yards per pound for the first half of any year since 1928.

The textile business in Argentina, according to Commercial Attache Alexander V. Dye, Buenos Aires, in a report to the department, was seasonally slower during the first three weeks of August than in the preceding month, with sales mostly confined to close outs of fancies.

The cumulative sales for the year in textile lines, however, he said, were reported to be holding up fairly well in volume, compared with the corresponding period of last year, although the value, reflecting lower prices, had declined considerably.

Among the American fabrics for which a greater demand was evidenced during the first six months of this year were: Sateen, broadcloth, crepe, swiss, lawn, netting, organdie, pongee, poplin and rep, for which Mr. Nones says, the most important market outlets are Cuba, Canada, and the Philippine Islands.




DO WE CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVE

Our policy of continual research and repeated experiments is responsible for Sonoco having developed most of the major improvements made in their field in the last thirty years.

The Dunlap Nose is an outstanding example of an exclusive Sonoco development, successfully overcoming certain difficulties previously encountered upon conditioning yarn in the wound package.

The textile industry has been benefited by many Sonoco refinements such as these effecting certain of their manufacturing processes, and yet Sonoco has consistently adhered to their plan of manufacturing and maintaining the lowest possible cost so successfully, that Sonoco Products are standard for both price and quality in all the markets of the world.

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

HARTSVILLE,  SOUTH CAROLINA

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New England Sales Representative
P. O. Box No. 170, New Bedford, Mass.

Eastern Sales Office at 709 West Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.



CONES

• TUBES

• UNDER CLEARER ROLLS

• SPOOLS

Causes of Two-Tone in Silk Hosiery

THE following report on two-tone effects in silk hosiery was prepared by the Silk Committee of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers:

So-called two-tone effects in hosiery are due to a great many causes, the principal ones of which will be explained in this report with recommendations as to precautions and methods which will either eliminate two-tone or at least materially reduce it.

Hosiery is a delicate product, the nature of whose use does not permit of defects. The hosiery industry has complained considerably about two-tone effects, particularly since the price of silk has reached lower levels, under which reeling has doubtless been speeded, and sorting and grading have suffered. Two-tone effects on a stocking compel the manufacturer to classify it as irregular, with resulting loss. A high percentage of irregulars today are two-tone irregulars. It is therefore very important that the manufacturer of hosiery know the principal causes for two-tone and be informed as to how it can be reduced or eliminated.

SIX PRINCIPAL CAUSES

There are six principal causes for two-tone which we will first enumerate and then deal with separately. These causes are: 1. Difference in nature or color of the silk. 2. Mixing in the same stocking silk which has either been thrown by two or more different plants, or been soaked by different treatments. 3. The use of silk that has been in storage for some time, with resulting oxidation of the soaking oils or of the silk itself. 4. Difference between the number of courses in the leg and in the foot. 5. Pronounced difference in twist. 6. Difference in size of thread.

Nature is a combination of strength, elongation, elasticity and cohesion. It is influenced by the race, breed of worms, climate, soil, fertilizing, rearing and reeling methods, etc. Silks may be of a soft nature or hard nature with varying degrees between. The same dyestuff will affect hard and soft natured silks differently. In general, the soft natured silk will come out lighter in color and the hard natured darker in color if both are dyed in the same bath and under the same conditions. The color of silk varies, due to a difference of race or breed of the worm, or to oxidation of the thread. This will cause two-tone effect, as the dyestuff will take differently on raw silks of different colors.

To avoid two-tone effect due to difference in nature and color of the silk: (a) Use silk of the same nature and color in leg and foot, which means: 1. Keeping lots of silk of the same nature separate in throwing and knitting. 2. Mixing the silk within the lot thoroughly before throwing to secure the best average uniformity possible. (b) Vary soaking and boil-off with variations in nature between lots.

MIXING DIFFERENTLY TREATED SILKS

Another cause is the mixing in the same stocking silk which has either been thrown by two or more different plants, or been soaked by different treatments. Two lots of silk thrown in different plants, even when soaked with the same materials, will dye somewhat differently. This difference will not in general be great enough to cause trouble in separate lots, but will if put into the same stocking. If the following rules are followed, no trouble will arise from this source. Never mix in the same stocking silk: (a) Thrown in different plants.

(b) Soaked by different methods. (c) Tinted different colors. (d) Backwound through different solutions. (e) Of different grades.

SILK AFTER STORAGE

A third cause of two-tone in hosiery is the use of silk that has been in storage for some time, with resulting oxidation of the soaking oils or of the silk itself. The color of the silk is changed by oxidation of thread itself, or by oxidation of the soaking oils used in the throwing operation or the backwinding operation.

To avoid two-tone effect due to oxidation: (a) Foot the stockings shortly after legging, as raw silk exposed to the air will oxidize (get yellow). (b) Avoid storing stockings in the gray in a light room or in a room subject to extreme changes in temperature or humidity.

The difference between the number of courses in the leg and in the foot is another possible cause of this defect. It gives the appearance of, but is not a true two-tone effect. In general it is due to carelessness, and in excess amounts is the sign of poor supervision. It results from the leg or foot being knit either too tight or too loose, which may be caused by: (a) Silk too dry, which causes looseness. (b) Silk too wet, which causes tightness. (c) Improper adjustment of heads. (d) Improper adjustment of felts or tensions. (e) Improper adjustment of take-up weights. (f) Improper adjustment of tension on cones. (g) Improper adjustment of slackers. (In general, it is advisable to put up a new set of silk on both the leggers and footers at one time, instead of replacing individual cones as they run out.)

DIFFERENCES IN TWIST

Pronounced differences in twist can be readily discovered by counting the twist on each side of the two-tone effect. Generally, a knot can be found where the two colors come together. If you have your throwing done for you, call the matter to your throwster's attention after making sure it is not due to carelessness on your operator's part in tying the different twists together. If you do your own throwing, check: (a) On a 5-B machine. 1. Spindle not stopping when the end is broken and the roller not feeding. 2. End wrapped around guides. 3. Your operator holding the thread too long after tying knot and starting spindle. 4. End not being wrapped around the feed roller a sufficient number of times. (b) On the second time spinners: 1. Sticking of take-up bobbin. 2. Uneven running of flyers on spindles. (c) On high twist yarn, be sure that your cone winders take off sufficient waste where an end is broken down.

DIFFERENCES IN SIZE OF THREAD

The sixth possible cause of two-tone effect is in the difference in size of thread. This is not really a two-tone effect, but may be due to one of two causes which can only be determined by test: (a) Variation in size of raw. If this is found to be the cause, check up on your silk testing, and be sure two lots of different average size have not been mixed in throwing and knitting. (b) Mixed thread—that is, for example, 3-thread mixed with 4. This can happen. . . . 1. In throwing during the 5-B operation, and is due to carelessness. 2. During the coning, or backwinding, and is caused by the operator tying different threads together. 3. During the knitting, by the same kind of carelessness as in 2. A proper choice of tints should eliminate this trouble entirely.



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BAR EFFECTS**



GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION
230 Fifth Avenue New York, N.Y.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Six Days Shalt Thou Labor

We do not believe that labor should be over-worked either from the standpoint of long hours or fatiguing tasks.

We do not, however, believe that labor should demand a full week's wage for less than a reasonable amount of work.

We know that weavers can, without injury to themselves or without excessive fatigue, operate 24 to 36 automatic looms under the old system and that with the stretchout system where the cleaning of the looms and the filling of the batteries is done by helpers can with ease run 48 to 72 looms.

In England, however, 200,000 cotton mill employees are idle and each week losing an immense sum which is represented by their weekly wage because the union has decreed that no weaver can operate more than eight automatic looms.

The operation of eight looms is not one-fourth of a reasonable task, but the union has said that they must be paid a full wage for one-fourth of the amount of work which could be done without fatigue.

In this country, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is attempting to use the present depression as a means of securing a five-day forty-hour week with the announced intention of ultimately securing a thirty-hour week.

"Six days shalt thou labor" is an admonition handed down from Biblical days and no man has ever been able to justify idleness for two days out of seven.

There was a time when France sought to

nullify the "six-day labor and one day rest" system and did away with the Sabbath or rest day, but they soon found that the ancients knew that one day in seven should be a rest day and that men and women broke down when denied the seventh day as a period of rest.

The ancients knew also that men could work six days without injury and no one has ever been able to show that six days of labor are injurious.

There are many industries in which the nature of the work is constant every minute work upon the part of the employees and we readily agree that eight hours of such work is enough.

We stood in a tire manufacturing plant at Cumberland, Maryland, and watched young boys and girls make tires where motion and manual labor was required almost every minute and remarked that very few of our cotton mill employees would stay in that plant half a day.

When the Ford assembly plant was established in Charlotte, cotton mills were afraid that the \$5 per day wage would rob them of their employees, but out of the one thousand or more employees now in that plant we doubt if a dozen were former cotton mill employees.

In the Ford plant it is "every minute work" and the laborer, who fails to put on the required number of bolts and parts, as the body of the car passes, goes out of the door with the completed car.

An accurate check has shown that the average spinner or doffer in a cotton mill actually labors less than 55 per cent of his or her time and the same thing applies to an extent to all labor in cotton mills.

The girl in a cotton mill puts up the ends, cleans the frames and then has a chance to sit down for a while, a privilege which is denied the girl who works in most industries.

Doffer boys are idle when the bobbins are filling and weavers have leisure when there are no broken threads to repair.

Farmers have many idle days but during the busy seasons labor from sun-up to sun-down and then go home and spend additional time taking care of the cattle.

Work in a cotton mill is labor but it is less fatiguing and has many advantages over work in most other industries.

There is no legitimate reason why there should be two days' rest out of seven or less than a fifty-four-hour week.

The strike of the English employees against operating more than eight automatic looms is a demand for the payment of a full daily wage for one-fourth of a reasonable amount of work.

The effort of William Green to secure a five-

day, forty-hour week is an effort to take an unfair advantage of conditions surrounding the depression.

"Six days shalt thou labor," said the ancients, and they also specified that "the laborer shall be worthy of his hire."

Hold For Better Prices

News from the textile markets is still very cheerful. While the volume done last week was less than that handled in several recent weeks, orders continued very substantial. The decline in cotton last week and the general observance of the holiday naturally tended to restrict buying. At the same time prices held firm as cotton became weaker and were again very strong at the week end.

The statistical position in gray goods continued to show improvement. Sales have been far beyond production and stocks have shown a further decline. With many mills well under order, we see no reason why the mills should not take advantage of the present situation to improve manufacturing margins and earn a reasonable profit. There is no necessity for weak-kneed selling now. The advances so far made in yarns, gray goods and finished fabrics are very encouraging, but have not kept pace with the advance in raw cotton. The most pressing problem of the mills now is to sell at more profitable prices. The opportunity for profit is here now.

One of the principal handicaps in the price situation is the persistent price sniping tactics of many buyers. They continue to play one mill against another to cover at low prices. This is an old custom in the market and it is high time that the mills cease to fall for buyers' propaganda.

A typical example of the tactics of some buyers was given us this week. A spinner was offered a large order of 40s two-ply warps at 28 cents. The market quotation on these yarns was 30 to 31 cents, with actual sales made at that figure. Naturally the mill protested the price at which the order was offered. The buyer's answer was, "Many other mills are selling at that price, but we would like to give you the business." The mill in question turned down the order, but the buyer is still shopping the market with his low offer and may get it filled.

This game of beating down prices is an old one and has for many years caused mills to take business at prices which not only failed to show them a profit, but which immediately put other mills in a position where they could not earn profits.

The remedy for this condition is obviously simple, especially when large buying is under way. The mills can get better prices if they will hold out for them.

We realize that after having operated under the conditions of the past several years that the temptation to take large orders at low prices is very strong. However, with business so much improved and conditions now favoring the seller instead of the buyer, there is no reason to sell cheap.

Every cotton manufacturer in the South should make up his mind that his first duty to himself, his stockholders and his employees is to turn down business which fails to show a profit.

Replacing Old Equipment

Several important Southern mills, as reported in this issue, have just placed orders for new spinning equipment to replace their older machinery.

These mills, we understand, have long been planning to buy new machinery, but have delayed purchasing until they felt that conditions justified the expenditure. They have apparently decided that there was no reason for further delay. Their decision is a strong expression of the confidence they have in the future of the industry.

Many other mills are known to be considering similar purchases and we have good reason to believe that additional large orders for machinery will be placed within a short time.

There is a great deal of old equipment in the South that needs to be replaced. Many mills are fully aware of the handicaps of operating obsolete equipment. They have continued to operate it because of necessity, but as conditions improve many of them will be able to discard obsolete machinery.

It is too soon yet to expect wholesale buying of replacement equipment. It will be necessary for many mills to operate profitably for some time before placing machinery orders. The start already made in this direction, however, is an indication of what may be expected in the future.

Merchant Predicts Higher Cotton Goods

The following extract from a cotton goods report will be found interesting:

One important merchant yesterday went so far as to predict that, on the basis of the very large business recently placed, cloth prices would advance faster than cotton during the next 60 days. He was unwilling to venture an opinion beyond that period.

If It's Made of Paper Send Us Your Order

Cloth Winding Boards
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Dillard Paper Co.
Greensboro, N. C.



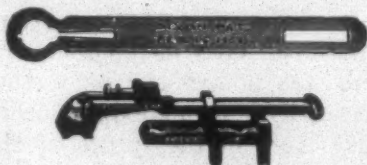
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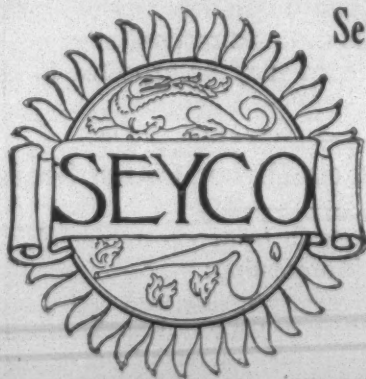
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

BALTIMORE, Md.—Wm. E. Hooper & Sons are to install 13,000 new Saco-Lowell long draft spindles.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Columbia Mills Company are to install 11 new one-process pickers furnished by the Saco-Lowell Shops.

CHESTER, S. C.—The Eureka plant of the Lancaster Cotton Mills have placed orders with the Saco-Lowell Shops for two high speed warpers.

NEWNAN, GA.—The Newnan Mills are to install a continuous card stripper furnished by the Saco-Lowell Shops.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Brandon Corporation has completed installation of 24,000 new long draft spindles from the Saco-Lowell Shops. The new frames have 312 spindles each.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Grendel Mills have placed orders with the Saco-Lowell Shops for 30,000 new long draft spindles. The equipment is for replacement purchases.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.—The Ninety-Six Cotton Mills will install 25,000 new Saco-Lowell long draft spindles to replace older equipment. They have also ordered long draft attachments to change over 7,000 other spindles.

MACON, GA.—The Willingham Cotton Mill, which has been operating on approximately a 50 per cent schedule, has put the plant on full time, with 400 on the pay roll.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Two of the local mills will install 20,000 new long draft spindles and change over 4,000 other spindles to long draft. The equipment will be furnished by the Saco-Lowell Shops.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Lex Watson, furniture dealer, has acquired all the real estate holdings of the Columbia Cotton Mills, at Columbia, Tenn., through the purchase and cancellation of the \$40,000 outstanding bonds. The mill has been idle since the Hunter Company of New York concentrated its activities in this section at Shelbyville three years ago.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Rowan Mill, Plant No. 2, is operating full time. This plant was formerly the Diamond Cotton Mills and was purchased several months ago. It now manufactures extra fine hosiery yarns.

MACON, GA.—The Southland Knitting Mills, which has been on a full time schedule for approximately five months, is now operating on an overtime schedule. One hundred and fifty operatives are employed.

MACON, GA.—The Adams Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of pants and overalls, is operating on a full time day schedule and every other night. The day schedule has been in effect for two years, however. The night schedule has been adopted due to large orders. Additional workers have been added to the pay roll and 275 are now employed.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Loray plant of the Manville-Jenckes Company has received orders and specifications which enables the company to keep 30,000 spindles operating for five and one-half days a week for some time.

GRAHAM, N. C.—The Scott Hosiery Mills of Graham, a full-fashioned plant, has just been created as a corporation of the State. The certificate of incorporation lists authorized capital stock of \$50,000 with Don E. Scott, M. G. Scott and W. DeR. Scott, all of Graham, as incorporators.

GRANITE FALLS, N. C.—The Granite Novelty Company, manufacturers of cotton handkerchiefs, has resumed operations after several weeks of enforced idleness. Orders are booked for several weeks' operation.

LEAKSVILLE, N. C.—The Leaksville Woolen Mills, with plants at Homestead and Spray, are installing new looms, and officials said the outlook for more business is excellent.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Piedmont Shirt Factory has recently filled every one of the 170 available machines, is reported running at top speed and has oversold 7,000 dozen, Shepard Saltzman, president, said. The capacity of the two plants is 340 dozen shirts a day, so that almost a month will be required to care for the orders on hand.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Leland Stanford, High Point attorney, has announced a new rayon fabric plant probably will be opened here in the next 30 to 60 days, giving employment to about 500 women.

Stanford said he was handling plans for location of the company which would be managed by M. H. Sorkin, of New York.

CONCORD, N. C.—The Roberta Mills have received an increase in orders and are now running on a day and night schedule, following partial operations for sometime. Last week an order for 73,000 pounds of yarn was received along with other orders sufficient to keep the mill on full time operations for many weeks.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The tax commissioners of Buncombe county have granted the Asheville Cotton Mills a reduction of \$122,730 in its 1932 assessment, according to official announcement. The former valuation of the plant and its properties of \$450,980 was reduced to \$328,250. Members stated that the manufacturing company had been assessed "out of proportion" for their building and property. The American Enka Corporation's plant at Enka has not been assessed. The company has asked for a reduction of \$375,000 in its valuation.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Richmond Hosiery Mills are reported to have received an order for 10,000 dozen pairs of hose the past week, which had to be turned down due to the fact that they were unable to purchase the rayon from which these hose are manufactured, due to the shortage of rayon.

A representative of one of the nation's outstanding rayon industries remarked that he had found it hard to make mill men believe him when he stated that he had



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GREENVILLE S. C. BOSTON CHICAGO GREENSBORO, N. C.
PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE SAN FRANCISCO
Ciba Co. Ltd., Montreal, Canada

MILL NEWS ITEMS

no rayon to sell them and purchasers, who were holding out to buy at the old price recently are now coming in and endeavoring to get rayon at the increased price. This representative likewise forecast that within a few weeks cotton yarn will be as difficult to obtain as rayon yarn is at the present time. Cotton yarn users, who failed to stock up on it, are going to find themselves with orders and no yarn with which to fill the orders, he stated.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.—The Smithfield Cotton Mills, after a long period of curtailment, have resumed full time operations. The plant, which employs about 125 people, is to run 55 hours weekly.

LAFAYETTE, GA.—The Consolidated Textile Corporation will begin operations Thursday on a weekly basis of 55 hours for day workers and 50 hours for the night shift after having been closed most of the summer.

W. A. Enloe, president of the Lafayette Cotton Mill, announced that while his plant has been running more or less regularly a 60-hour week schedule has now been resumed.

The Walker County Hosiery Mill is running on full time.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Southern Mills Corporation has received orders which will enable the plant to operate some departments day and night. The company has approximately 3,500 spindles and manufactures mop clothes, braided cord, twine, cordage and products of this kind. About 450 operatives are employed. The company has expended approximately \$50,000 in improvements and new machinery. Knitting types is one of the new kinds of equipment which is being used for the manufacture of polished cloth used for polishing automobiles. Further expansions to the plant are contemplated by the officials.

MAGNOLIA, MISS.—Announcement has been made here that the Magnolia Cotton Mills will be put into operation at an early date. The mills were purchased by J. W. Sanders, of Jackson, Miss., and Meridian, Miss., in March of this year for approximately \$25,405.29. Since that time repairs have been under way on the mill building and the machinery. The new superintendent of the

mills is on the job. As soon as the installation of the new boiler has been completed, the plant will be ready for operations. This plant had not operated for more than two years when purchased by Mr. Sanders, who operates a number of mills in this State. Approximately 150 operatives were employed at the plant before it was closed.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Davenport Hosiery Mills' business this month is double the amount of last month, R. B. Davenport, vice-president, said. Part of the increase is seasonal, but the company has felt a substantial increase in business because of rising commodity prices, Mr. Davenport said.

The Davenport Company, it was pointed out, operated on the "fill-in" sales policy, selling only to retailers, who order from day to day to replace the goods they have sold. Consequently, the company's business is a fairly direct indication of sales, Mr. Davenport said.

One of the encouraging features of the present market is that buyers are ordering better grades, Mr. Davenport said. Buyers are showing much more willingness to make commitments and several purchasing companies have asked the Davenport Mills to guarantee them against rises in prices for the coming four months, Mr. Davenport said. The requests for guarantees have been refused, he added.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—According to an announcement made by T. H. McKinney, general manager, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company is recalling its former employees, and if business continues to increase, as is expected, within the next two weeks between 300 and 400 will have been added to the pay roll and the plants will then be operating at capacity.

At present all six plants operated by the company are running on 80 per cent of normal and within the next two weeks, if business continues to expand as it has in the past two, these plants will be operating on from 90 to 95 per cent capacity. The normal at all plants is 2,800.

The Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company operates four plants in this city, one at Piedmont, Ala., and one at Gadsden, Ala.

Due to an optimistic feeling in regard to business conditions being on the upgrade, this company has purchased \$100,000 worth of new finishing and spinning machinery which will be installed within the next six weeks, according to information just released by the company. This machinery will be used to replace some of the old equipment.

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

TOPS RECLOTHED

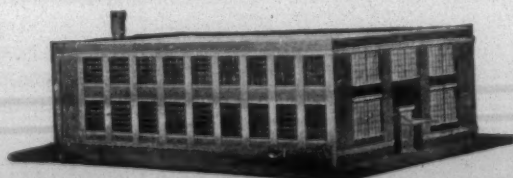
LICKERINS REWOUND

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44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.
215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



ALBEMARLE, N. C.—Albemarle textiles mills last week ran on a longer schedule than has been the case in several months, and indications at present are that more time will be given to all employees of these plants. Shipments of products as well as incoming orders, have improved conditions in general over the country.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—A 10 per cent increase in wages effective September 12 and affecting 296 men now working on a full time schedule was announced by officials of the Spofford Mills, Inc., here.

Officials said day and night shifts were at work and that enough orders were on hand to insure operation for an indefinite period.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The industrial committee of the Chamber of Commerce here has announced a women's and children's garment manufacturing plant will be established here about September 15 and that between 40 and 50 persons will be given work.

The committee said M. J. Lacob will head the business. Lacob and other associates already operate sewing plants at Fairmont and Raleigh, N. C.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Operations will be started here by the Havener Glove Manufacturing Company, which has completed removal of its machinery from Hickory here. P. G. Havener is president of the company.

SPINDALE, N. C.—The Stonecutter Mills Company, of Spindale, weaving mill, is seeking \$50,000 in punitive damages from the Industrial Fibre Company and the Industrial Rayon Corporation in a suit that has just been filed here in United States District Court.

In the bill of complaint it is charged that the defendants used "unfair and discriminatory methods and were wilful and wanton and were calculated to deceive, your complaint and amount to the perpetration of a fraud." The suit is based on a relationship between the mill and the rayon and fibre concerns in which the mill was purchasing its yarns for knitting from the two.

FLINTSTONE, GA.—The Yates Bleachery reported that within the last two weeks it had been compelled to turn down about one-third of its orders because of buyers wanting old prices, on the level that prevailed when cotton, now around 10 cents a pound, was 5 cents.

SHELBY, N. C.—The Eastside Manufacturing Company, of Shelby, and the Phoenix Mill Company, of Kings Mountain are to be refinanced and reorganized, according to Wilson & Bradbury, Inc., the selling agents for these mills. In neither instance have details been completed, but in the case of the Eastside Manufacturing Company it is known that the name of the company is to be changed to the Eton Mills Company and that J. R. Dover, Jr., is to become president. Mr. Dover was president of the Eastside and is also head of the Dover Mill Company, Shelby.

Celanese Yarn Prices Higher

The new price list issued by the Celanese Corporation of America shows an advance in price on Celanese yarns of 10 cents per pound on 150, 170, 200 and 300 deniers, and an advance of 5 cents on 120 denier weaving yarns. The price advance on knitting yarns is 15 cents on 150 denier, 15 cents on 120 denier and 10 cents on 100 denier.

Southern Textile Exposition Textile Hall

Greenville, South Carolina

October 17 to 22 inclusive

Many improvements in cotton mill machinery have been made during the past two years. Radical inventions have been made since our last textile show. There is scarcely a machine for textile plants which has not undergone changes which increase productivity and quality. In the field of mill accessories and supplies this same advancement is found.

At our Exposition October 17 to 22, executives, operating officers, department heads, and employees generally will find interesting displays from the leading shops. Here will be the only opportunity to review the mechanical and chemical accomplishments of the past two years.

Visitors will find paved roads leading from practically every mill to Textile Hall. From Greensboro and Atlanta Pullman sleeping cars will be operated daily by Southern Railway, and set off at Greenville. Passengers may get up as late as they like, and baggage may be left at the station all day.

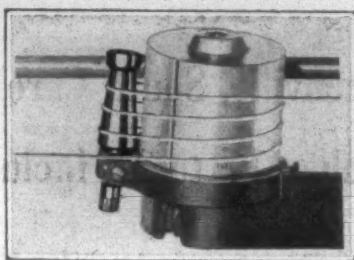
This year our Exposition is open to everything used in the manufacture of cotton, silk, rayon, and woollens, and for dyeing, bleaching and finishing, and the variety of the display is greater.

**It will be the most attractive Textile
Show ever seen**

New Atwood Lap-Proof Separator Roll

The Atwood Machine Company, Stonington, Conn., recently introduced the new Atwood Lap-Proof Separator Roll which has received considerable favorable acceptance throughout the trade.

This new ball bearing Lap-Proof Roll helps to eliminate roller laps and consequent waste of silk and loss of production on 5B Doubler-Twisters. It also reduces split ends and singles.



Made of hardened and polished steel. Quickly and easily installed on any Atwood 5B.

The above illustration shows the application of the Atwood Lap-Proof Separator to a single feed roll unit.

Samples and complete information are available on request.

Du Pont Dull Yarns Higher

In quoting its new complete list prices, Du Pont Rayon Company has placed the bright and semi-dull yarns at

the same levels as those quoted earlier last week, but this raised the price of the dull yarn 5 cents over the level of the other numbers.

Hosiery Mills Aid Raw Silk Studies

"The raw silk committee of the association is now engaged on the task of working out recommendations for changes in the present raw silk classification rules to be submitted to the Silk Association of America when completed," says the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers in its weekly bulletin.

"The committee recognizes that the classification rules have been evolved over a long time and in the light of experience. There is no disposition on its part to offer suggestions for changes except on those points on which it feels that the rules fail to serve the needs of the knit goods manufacturer and could, therefore, be changed with profit to all.

"Tests on raw silk are now being conducted in the laboratories of several larger mills which have such facilities, the results of which will guide the committee in various phases of its report. The committee is also manufacturing a special lot of stockings in eleven of the larger mills in the industry for comparative test purposes.

"E. Gerli & Co. have furnished the raw silk for these tests at a material discount in price, in view of the fact that it is being used for scientific testing purposes. The R. K. Laros Silk Company is contributing the throwing. The association wishes to take this occasion to thank these two companies for their valuable service to the industry.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"Thanks are due also to Julius Kayser & Co. and the Gotham Silk Hosiery Company for laboratory tests now being conducted on behalf of the committee under the supervision of Warren P. Soem and Erb. Ditton, respectively.

"The industry is also under obligations to eleven mills which are manufacturing the special lot of stockings referred to above. These mills are: Phoenix Hosiery Co., Milwaukee; Wiscasset Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.; Diamond Full-Fashioned Hosiery Co., High Point, N. C.; Davenport Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga; Oakbrook Hosiery Mills, Eading, Pa.; Mock, Judson, Voehringer, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.; Berkshire Knitting Mills, Reading, Pa.; Wayne Knitting Mills, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Apex Hosiery Co., Philadelphia; Magnet Mills, Clinton, Tenn., and Holeproof Hosiery Co., Milwaukee."

Points About Healds

(Continued from Page 10)

to be used, should be known. In many cloths the counts of healds will equal the ends per inch in reed, providing that in each repeat of the draft the same number of heald eyes are required on each shaft, the reeding regular, and the ends slightly in the healds.

If a warp having, say, 80 ends per inch in the reed, had to be woven in four different types of cloth, viz., plain, three-shaft twill, four-shaft twill, and five-shaft sateen, the arrangement of shafts and drafting would differ materially.

The plan would require 20 heald eyes per inch per shaft, or a set of four-shaft 80's counts. In this instance, to prevent the friction resulting from overcrowding the healds to accommodate the rather large number of ends in a three-shaft twill weave, doubtless, six shafts would be requisitioned of 13 and one-third heald per inch per shaft. The four-shaft twill would require that number of 80's counts, and the five-shaft sateen would require that number with 16 healds per inch per shaft. Of course, the drafting and treading would all be dissimilar in the weaving of these cloths.

In loom drafting every warp thread that weaves differently must be placed on a separate heald shaft, but all those which weave the same are placed on the same shaft. As applied to healds, there are four styles of drafting. In the straight draft the ends are placed through the healds in regular order from front to rear, either right or left. This is used for regular weaves and the repeat of ends in a woven design with such a draft cannot exceed the number of healds used.

Drafts in which the consecutive order is broken are so treated to reduce the fineness of healds as in plains, or so to gain some special effect. The point draft is seen in twill effects of the herring-bone, diamond and other varieties. The mixed draft embodies an arrangement of any or all the other three types in designs containing different styles of weaves.—*Cotton Factory Times*.

BALTIMORE, MD.—An increased demand for heavy cotton goods is reported by officials of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, but no immediate increase in production is contemplated at the mills, which are now operating at about 50 per cent of capacity. Business of the company usually follows the trend of industrial operations generally, and permanent betterment is not expected unless manufacturing volume expands considerably, as the bulk of the company's output is used for industrial purposes rather than in the garment trade.

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Hold Government Cotton

Washington—Sales of stabilization wheat and government-controlled cotton have been definitely halted until next year.

The decision was announced by Chairman Stone of the Farm Board after being made possible by a \$50,000,000 Reconstruction Corporation loan to the Cotton Stabilization Corporation and American Cotton Co-operative Association.

"These steps are being taken and loans obtained," Stone said, "so that the cotton growers will get the full benefit of the market for their crop this year and for the purpose of enabling the organizations to gradually liquidate their holdings during periods when more active demand is anticipated.

The cotton co-operatives said its present stocks, approximating 2,000,000 bales, will not be sold before July 31, 1933, except where there are existing foreign consignments or where a 12-cent price, can be obtained.

The cotton stabilization corporation announced it would not sell before March 1, 1933, with the same exceptions noted by the co-operative. On July 1, this corporation held 1,300,000 bales of cotton.

Mill Man Hopeful

John Tillett, treasurer of the Leaksville Woolen mills with plants at Homestead and Spray employing 350 people is very optimistic over the business outlook.

This concern is installing new looms and preparing for a greater business era expected in the near future.

Industrial Rayon Finds Orders Exceed Its Output

Industrial Rayon Corporation has experienced a heavy demand for rayon yarn and cloth during the past few weeks, the company reports from Cleveland. Orders have poured in with such rapidity recently that the company has exhausted its inventory of goods and is operating at 100 per cent of capacity at both the Cleveland and Covington, Va., plants, it states.

Despite this increase in operations which doubled the rate of 50 per cent started on August 11 after a complete shutdown for a month, the company has been forced to turn

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business away. While the demand has shown no signs of abating, even if it should drop off immediately the plants would be assured of practically capacity operations for the remainder of the year in order to replenish the depleted inventory.

Particularly has the demand been good for the cloth manufactured by the company. In this department at the present time it has in operation around 325 knitting machines and will increase these as soon as possible to around 400 machines.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced slasher man for pattern work. Wages 31 cents per hour. Wire or write Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, N. C.

WANTED—Position as carder or spinner in large or small mill. Have had long experience on coarse and fine work. Prefer job in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama. Address Tex. care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer night weaving or second hand. Seven years' experience. Now employed but desire something better. Graduate I. C. S. fancy weaving; best of references. Address M. G. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Another Side of the Picture

(Continued from Page 3)

called to the reports received from several mill towns showing that the mills there are placing large orders for new spinning equipment for replacement purposes. Details of these orders are carried in the Mill News Pages of this issue.

Reports from the mills mentioned add emphasis to the fact that there is a great deal of obsolete equipment in the South that will be replaced as rapidly as conditions warrant the expenditures. It is understood that the mills now buying this new equipment have been considering the matter for a long time and the placing of these orders reflects the confidence of these manufacturers in the textile industry of the South.

The foregoing is written without any attempt to create an unduly optimistic picture of the textile situation. Business, however, is decidedly better all along the line. At present, textile news is refreshingly different from the pessimism of the past two years that it is a real pleasure to pass it along.

August Rayon Sales Establish New Record for Industry

Poundage sales of rayon yarns for the month of August totalled the largest for any month in the history of the industry, bar none, says the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. While an increase in buying had been expected, the publication states, the suddenness of the appearance of the demand took the industry quite by surprise.

"Although the industry's stocks of yarn on August 1 were somewhat less than normal, the sudden demand for yarn immediately reduced these stocks to a minimum," states the publication. "Yarn production schedules were increased as rapidly as possible and spot delivery on new orders essentially ceased on most deniers. The industry today, then, has an inadequate stock of yarn on hand, is producing at a high rate of activity, and most companies have their production booked well ahead."

This situation has resulted in an advance in prices of rayon yarns during the month, and while it is pointed out that it will be some time before producers receive the benefit of the higher prices, nevertheless they are "a distinct advantage in that they make booked orders much firmer than would be the case if no price rise had been effected."

The demand for rayon, it is added, has spread to all branches of the trade, knitters as well as weavers. It is this general and broad nature of the demand that makes the rayon picture today such a healthy one, and it is on this principal basis that we expect an active demand for rayon to continue well into the spring of 1933 at least.

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We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

_____, Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

_____, Superintendent _____

_____, Carder _____

_____, Spinner _____

_____, Weaver _____

_____, Cloth Room _____

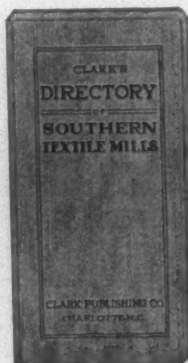
_____, Dyer _____

_____, Master Mechanic _____

Recent changes _____

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods were somewhat less active after the decline in cotton last week, but the total volume of business done was very encouraging. There was some price weakness noted in gray goods prices, but quotations were firmer after the cotton advance at the week end. It is generally believed that trading will be relatively quiet until after the publication of the Government crop report on Thursday. An increasing tendency to await the report was noted last week.

In the meanwhile further advances were made effective on the prices on finished lines. Flannels, percales, bleached goods and other fabrics show substantial advances. The movement of goods to finishing plants was considerably higher. The amount of goods going to the wholesalers was also higher.

One of the most gratifying features of August business in several houses was the large orders placed by some of the wholesale houses throughout the country. They bought staple domestics and well known branded lines of colored goods in larger quantities than for at least three years. In several instances some wholesalers bought brown sheetings in 1,000-bale lots three times in five weeks, the first time in many years that they proceeded to make purchases in volume. Some were very large buyers of made up work and shirt materials.

The position of mills which have been concentrating much of their attention upon fancy yarn goods has improved very considerably during the past month, according to market reports. Better buying of fine yarn novelties, both for dress materials and for curtains, has developed, and in some instances mills have sold particular cloth types up to the end of the year.

Due to the attitude in the trade of awaiting the government crop report this week, it was felt by many that cotton goods trading might be confined to rather limits until the report was published.

Prices at the close of the week were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3⅞
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4⅝- 4¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5⅞
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5
Brown sheetings, standard	5½
Tickings, 8-ounce	11
Denims	10
Dress gingham	10½-12½
Standard prints	5¾

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—A check-up on yarn sales for August shows that business was by far the heaviest in years. It is estimated that sales for the past two months reached the highest total in ten years. The bulk of the business was done in carded knitting yarns. Under the influence of larger sales and higher cotton prices, yarn quotations were advanced rapidly. At the same time, the advance failed to keep pace with that in cotton prices and spinners have not yet been able to get manufacturing margins on a satisfactory basis.

Business for this week opened slowly, due to the break caused by the holiday observance. Prices were very firm at the close of the week when the market was generally very inactive as Saturday was generally observed as a holiday.

Sales for the past week were somewhat less active due to the cotton decline at midweek. Many buyers were looking for lower prices as the market became quieter spinners were firm. Delivery specifications came in steadily and inquiry was sufficient higher to show that there are many requirements yet to be filled.

Ordinary quality carded yarns are now priced at their highest level since the peak attained during the "moratorium rally" of June-July, 1931, when cotton sold above 10 cents, basis of spot in New York. Better grade carded yarns are priced strictly according to the circumstances surrounding individual transactions, but ordinarily are being held for a cent or more above the prices shown in the published lists.

Combed and mercerized yarns have sold well at the advance in prices and spinners generally report a better volume of new business than they have experienced in a long while.

The advance named on mercerized yarns, effective this week, is five cents a pound for the average grade of combed peeler duren cones on the basis of 60s two-ply. The higher prices are made in keeping with higher cotton prices and the better demand for yarns in recent weeks.

Southern Single Warps			40s		
10s	16½-17		40s ex.	27	---
12s	17-17½		50s	29	---
14s	17½-18		60s	32	---
16s	18-18½			37	---
20s	18½-19		Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply		
26s	21		8s	16½	---
30s	21½-22		10s	17	---
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			12s	17½	---
8s	16½	---	16s	18½	---
10s	17	---	20s	19½	---
12s	17½	---	Carpet Yarns		
16s	18½	---	Tinged carpet, 8s, 3		---
20s	19	---	and 4-ply	14	---
24s	21	---	Colored strips, 8s, 3		---
30s	22	---	and 4-ply	15	---
36s	26	---	White carpet, 8s, 3		---
40s	27	---	and 4-ply	16	---
40s ex.	29	---	Part Waste Insulating Yarn		
Southern Single Skeins			8s, 1-ply	13	---
8s	16-16½	---	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	13½	---
10s	16½-17	---	10s, 1-ply and 2-ply	14	---
12s	17-17½	---	12s, 2-ply	15	---
14s	17½-18	---	16s, 2-ply	16	---
16s	18-18½	---	20s, 2-ply	17	---
20s	18½-19	---	26s, 2-ply	19½	---
26s	21	---	30s, 2-ply	20	---
30s	21½-22	---	Southern Frame Cones		
30s ex.	23	---	8s	16½	---
Southern Two-Ply Skeins			10s	17	---
8s	16½	---	12s	17½	---
10s	17	---	14s	18½	---
12s	17½	---	16s	18½	---
16s	18	---	18s	19	---
20s	18½	---	20s	19½	---
24s	19	---	22s	20	---
26s	21	---	24s	20½	---
28s	21½	---	26s	21	---
30s	22	---	28s	21½	---
			30s	22½	---

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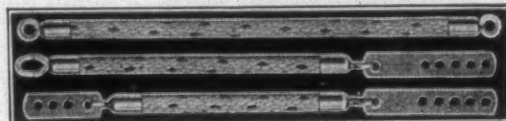
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BUFFALO ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO., Inc., Sta. B., Buffalo, N. Y. Sou. Warehouses, Union Storage & Warehouse Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Sou. Office 1800 Belvedere Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432 West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; Mike A. Stough, Hillsboro, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochrane, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson 110 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McAnulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DILLARD PAPER CO., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. McLeod, Box 1142, Columbia, S. C.; G. N. Wilson, care Ponce de Leon Hotel, Roanoke, Va.

DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Guillet, Mgr.

DRAKE CORPORATION, Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass., Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.: Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DU PONT RAYON CO., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn. A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Cocker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

FIRTH-SMITH CO., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Southern Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. F. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hadden & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., INC., THE, Akron, Ohio, Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-5 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., North Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keel, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 820 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; G. F. Davis, 1121 Dartmouth St., Louisville, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melcher, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melcher, Jr., Atlanta, Office.

HYGROLIT, INCORPORATED, Kearny, N. J. Southern Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio, Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 1121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noolin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co., Montgomery, Teague Hardware Co., Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Atlanta Belting Co.; Augusta, Bearing Parts & Supply Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graff-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hdw. House; Gastonia, Gastonia Beting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenior, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Rockingham, Roy Walker, (Special Agent); Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.; J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone Salesmen); E. H. Olney, 1000 1/2 Main St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: O. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Hulta, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lee St., Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don. L. Hurlbut, 811 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savers Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 101 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. Southern Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy E. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

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PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agents F. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cramerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga. Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SEYDEL-WOOLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N. W. Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Rodgers, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.
SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wright Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.
SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C.

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STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.
TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. Wick Rose, Mgr.
WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and G. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

The Beneficent Weevil

Again it takes the weevil, now threatening the top crop after severely damaging the main crop of Texas and Oklahoma, to make farmers, members of the cotton trade and the man-in-the-street happy. Always it is either weevils or worms, drouth, or too much rain which bring joy to cotton producers. These, year in and out, largely stand pat as to the acreage that they will plant to this great staple and they count on the good

Lord to send periodical visitations to reduce the crop and raise the price. So the price of cotton recently has risen from a low of 4.90 cents a pound to around 8 cents, adding hundreds of millions of dollars to the value of the South's cotton crop and bringing the first real encouragement to general business.

The spectacular rise of cotton prices can not be attributed to manipulation. It is largely based on the hard fact that there is an unexpectedly small American crop. It is the first breathing spell which the cotton trade has had in about three years and is followed by the first real active interest in trading. The general public, too, is concerned in the progress of the cotton crop and in all authentic information pertaining thereto.

It is gratifying to The News that it has recently received from various sources commendation of the accuracy of its regular Friday cotton condition reports for Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, States which embrace about 40 per cent of the South's cotton production. Those who keep up with these weekly reports will remember that for the last five weeks The News has shown the steady and progressive decline of the Texas and Oklahoma crop, culminating in today's map which shows that the damage now extends from the Louisiana line to the ninety-eighth meridian. The News is enabled to render this service because of the conscientious character of the reports sent in by its large staff of special crop correspondents and their vigilance and alertness to the latest possible progress or deterioration in the States covered—Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Correct information in this instance leads to rising cotton markets and these eventually will quicken all lines of business and industry. — *Dallas Morning News.*

Offer New Crepes Of Du Pont Rayon

A series of new fabrics, whose design and material are intended to show the extraordinary possibilities capable with rayon yarn in the style trends of today, has been developed by the du Pont Rayon Company in co-operation with leading fabric manufacturers. In developing the new fabrics, entirely different conceptions are given of certain new fabric types which have become of major importance. There are extremes of dullness and brilliance, extremes of roughness

and satiny smoothness, extremes of depth and sheerness.

The new sheers have interesting weave notes such as tiny raised honeycomb and waffle effects, fine cote de cheval ribs and horizontal cords. Then there are the heavier, duller, rougher crepes with bold crinkles and fine self-colored horizontal stripes. Satins have also gone rough and frequently have two surfaces. New velvets have received particular attention and are being offered in shirred effects, fur effects, dull, broche and crushed effects.

Completes Study of Stretch-out System in South

Columbia, S. C.—A month's survey of the stretch-out system in cotton mills of the Piedmont section of South Carolina has been completed by D. G. Adams, Spartanburg engineer, who will prepare a report for the board of health. Dr. James A. Hayne, State health officer, announced.

Dr. Hayne said Adams probably will be retained another 15 days to investigate conditions in other mills.

The investigation of the stretch-out system was directed in a resolution by the 1932 General Assembly. Petitions were brought before the Legislature asking the inquiry by the board of health to ascertain whether the system is injurious to the health of the operatives.

R. F. C. May Loan To Wool and Cotton Mills

Washington.—The Reconstruction Corporation is studying the possibility of lending money to wool and cotton manufacturers to enable them to buy raw material and start manufacture on a larger scale than at present.

Wilson McCarthy, a director of the corporation, said if such action were taken it would be under the section of the law relating to orderly marketing of raw materials. Some of these materials can be marketed better in the finished state.

The corporation also has before it numerous applications from canners for loans.

RODNEY HUNT

Textile Wet Finishing Machinery

Water Power Equipment

Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY

53 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

LUMBERTON, N. C.

NATIONAL MILL

Well! The bachelor superintendent, J. C. Penny, has become a benedict—and no one can blame him! He has won a lovely wife who is a real homemaker—friendly, sociable and altogether charming. "Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" thoroughly enjoyed stopping over night with this delightful couple, who are starting out in life determined to "pay as they go." Mrs. Penny has talent and the soul of an artist, and gives expression to both in beautifying her home with her own handiwork. Though she nor Mr. Penny had ever had previous experience, their garden and flower yard are exceptionally fine, and no one would think the work was done by amateurs. Mrs. Penny has also done a lot of canning and preserving—her first attempt, and a great success.

Mr. Penny has been with the National Mill 24 years; F. P. Bodenheimer is assistant superintendent; E. L. White is day carder; H. T. Penny, night carder; D. R. Bulloch, spinner; A. C. Penny, dyer; J. F. Brisson, master mechanic; H. W. Stone, yard man.

This mill runs full day time, and the carding runs at night.

The employees are of fine type, and absolutely loyal to the company. Communists and other labor agitators find it rather uncomfortable to stop around here or anywhere else in Lumberton.

MANSFIELD MILLS, INC., AND JENNINGS COTTON MILL,
W. H. GIBSON, JR., GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

We have always enjoyed going to this part of Lumberton, but more so than ever since our good friend, W. H. Gibson, Jr., has been there. "Uncle Hamp" had never visited here before, and was pleasantly surprised to have so many invitations to dinner. In fact, there are no people anywhere who are more hospitable. We could not stop long, but just had to stick our feet under Mr. Gibson's table for lunch.

These mills have been curtailing, but I hear they have gone on full time. The people have splendid gardens and were "living at home."

The finest gardens we ever saw were around Lumberton a few years ago. In fact, anything will grow to perfection in that fertile soil.

At the Mansfield and Lumberton plants, W. M. Miller is the genial superintendent. I am indebted to him for splendid assistance in my work.

The overseers in Mansfield are: Henry Davis, carder; J. B. Miller, spinner; G. V. Pruett, weaver; J. T. Strother, second hand; C. C. Butler, a hustling loom fixer; W. A. Duncan, overseer cloth room; G. F. Field, master mechanic. The nicest kind of broadcloth is made here. Mr. Gibson gave "Uncle Hamp" enough cloth to make two shirts, and I've been trying to trade him out of it. Offered to buy him two ready-made broadcloth shirts in exchange for it, but he says "nothing doing"—that shirts made from the cloth given him will be nicer and better. And he is right. W. P. (Wiley) Teal is supply clerk for the Mansfield Mills, Inc.

At the Lumberton Plant, Grady Willoughby is carder;

Lee Stalling, spinner; Will Coleman, dyer; G. F. Fields, master mechanic.

At Jennings Cotton Mill, H. L. Holden, superintendent, is greatly worried over the agitation against prohibition. Like Mr. David Clark, he is "Thinking of Yesterdays," and of the many fine men and boys who were ruined by the open bar—and the many wives and mothers and children whose hearts were broken.

W. R. Parnell is carder and spinner; J. A. Melvin, weaver; J. R. Covington, cloth room; K. F. Hammond, shipping clerk; Clayton Singleterry, master mechanic.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SPOFFORD MILLS, INC.—ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE IMPROVEMENTS MADE HERE—DAVID TOUSIGNANT, AGENT.

Somebody told me I wouldn't be allowed in this mill, but I knew better. I made friends with Mr. Tousignant years ago in Bath, S. C., when he first came South. The years have dealt kindly with him, and no depression could make him "sour." His handclasp and smile can warm any heart, and I could not ask for a heartier welcome or more courteous treatment than he extended.

It was so hot Uncle Hamp could not go in the mill, but Mr. Tousignant turned me over to J. H. Riggins, the overseer of carding, with instructions to "take care of 'Aunt Becky' and help her any way you can."

My! this mill doesn't look like old Delgado. Mr. Riggins has been here 31 years, but is as full of pep and enthusiasm as if he were new on the job. I. R. Todd is day second hand; C. R. Battson, night second hand, and J. C. Jackson, card grinder. The 75 cards were all running and everything delightfully clean.

J. R. Turner is overseer spinning, with A. B. Holleman, day second, and A. W. Lee, night second hand. There are 14,032 spindles; frames have individual motors. There are high speed universal winders and warpers. Everything shining.

J. B. Hornaday is overseer weaving; J. T. Hardison, day second hand; E. W. Walden, night second hand; R. N. Johnson, day second hand in winding, warping and slashing, and H. Z. Simpson at night. There are 504 looms on broadcloth; weavers run 28 looms.

Sim Corley is overseer the cloth room—a very earnest and busy young man. Sam Albright is master mechanic.

W. C. Scoggins, superintendent, was not available. Was sorry to miss him.

I saw one young man with beautiful curly hair, who has a novel way of making the girls keep their distance. Across the bosom of his shirt in large print was this message, "I Love My Wife!"

When our work was finished, Mr. Riggins kindly escorted us out to the street leading to Carolina Beach and "Uncle Hamp" and I had the pleasure of seeing the great and mighty ocean, and the thrilling sight of the moon rising out of the water! But gee! it was too cold to take a bath!

LAUREL HILL, N. C.

MORGAN MILLS

On account of the death of my mother last week, I did not get all my travelettes written up. Will now have to write from memory, as my notes have been misplaced.

The Morgan Mills are among the nicest in the State, and we enjoy visiting them. At Springstein, which runs every hour the law allows, the people always have plenty of money and pull big bills on me for change. This is indeed a nice place and the people are big-hearted and friendly.

C. J. Riddle is superintendent; L. W. Evans, carder; L. H. Shankle, spinner; Walter Ray, overseer twisting; E. D. Ray, weaver; G. C. Ammons, Jr., in shop. The product is tire fabrics of best quality and in great demand.

THE IDA MILL

This mill is on the Wilmington road a short distance east of Laurel Hill, and has been so much improved in surroundings the past few years that motorists always slow up to feast their eyes on the pretty picture. E. H. Bass, superintendent, has accomplished wonders here. Unsightly, swampy places have been converted into pretty parks, and a small island in the creek is a mound of flowers. There is pretty shrubbery, nicely trained and trimmed, and 34 ducks owned jointly by Superintendents Bass and Riddle make a lovely picture swimming in the creek or lake. C. J. Marsh is day overseer carding and spinning, and C. E. Jeffcote is overseer at night. This mill is on tire fabric, same as Springstein.

RICHMOND PLANT

This is north of Laurel Hill, and where the big office is located. At Richmond Mill, twines are made, and E. C. Gwaltney, vice-president and general manager, has several of his own inventions at work.

J. D. Phillips, secretary, is one of the most pleasant and courteous gentlemen that we know, and we always feel refreshed after his warm handshake and genial smiles.

LAURINBURG, N. C.

MORGAN MILLS

This is Laurinburg's new mill, of which she is justly proud. The product is laundry bags, wash cloths and dish cloths, that have the endorsement of *Good Housekeeping*, a magazine known by every housewife.

E. C. Gwaltney is general superintendent, and here again we found a number of his inventions at work. That man is a genius, and a wizard with machinery. Julian Butler is superintendent—a splendid young man who was trained at State College, and is truly pleasant and courteous.

This mill employs around 100 operatives, mostly girls, many of them High School graduates, and some college graduates. The work is absolutely clean, and all the girls were wonderfully neat in appearance. Some of them were so well groomed and their hair so glossy and wavy that we wondered how often they visited the beauty parlor. They work mostly by the piece, and are so skillful that they make unusually good wages.

The mill runs full time and then can't keep up with orders. One came in by wire while we were there.

Mr. Gwaltney never fails to give "Aunt Becky" a sou-

venir, and this time I received one of his largest, nicest laundry bags, and a package of the famous wash cloths which I am truly proud of. Mr. Gwaltney observed that if I ever "washed my neck" that package would meet my hearty approval—and it does.

THE WAVERLY MILLS, INC.

The Waverly Mills, Inc., are composed of four plants, Waverly, Dixon, Scotland and Prince. A. M. Fairly, vice-president, has been here 22 years and has been superintendent and in full control of Waverly and Scotland the entire time.

J. R. Murphy is superintendent at Dixon; Floyd Pate is carder and J. R. Sanford, overseer spinning. At Scotland, S. J. Syler is carder and Allan Briscoe, spinner. At Waverly, L. T. Sanford is carder and spinner. At Prince, L. W. Algood is superintendent, Jack Watters, carder, and C. J. Terrell, spinner.

These mills have not been running full time, but will no doubt soon be going full blast.

Mr. Fairly was one of the first mill officials whom I met when I went out to work for Mill News in 1913, and by his kind consideration and encouragement won my sincere appreciation and friendship for life.

Though some may find it hard to believe, I was a timid, shrinking "critter" about that time, and a gruff, grouchy mill executive could nearly scare me to death. Those who were kind and helped to smoothe the way over difficulties for me will always have my gratitude and good wishes.

Mother Has Passed To Her Eternal Home

On Monday, August 29th, at 3 a. m., my Mother, Mrs. Mary Ellen Lampley, passed to rest after being in bed helpless for five months. She was never sick at all, but slept most of the time the last week of her life, and could not be kept awake to take nourishment.

She was 81 years old the 16th of last February and a consecrated Christian since she was 15. For 45 years past she had been a member of the Baptist Church at Norwood, where the funeral was held and we laid her to rest in Norwood Cemetery beside her companion with whom she lived in perfect harmony for over 50 years.

Daddy, Benjamine F. Lampley, died July 31st, 1920. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary November, 1919, while spending some time with me in LaGrange, Ga., and mother was buried in the gray silk dress she wore at that time. Our LaGrange friends will remember the occasion.

Mother had selected two songs for her funeral—"I Would Not Live Always," and "Death is Only a Dream"—which were rendered feelingly by the church choir. Rev. Gillespie, her pastor, preached the funeral. The church was crowded and the floral offerings beautiful and abundant.

Three children, two daughters and a son, are left of her family of seven, several grand-children and a few great-grand-children.

We miss mother terribly, but we feel that our loss is her gain, and we try to be submissive and reconciled.

We still have her sister, dear "Aunt Nan," who will be 79 the 20th of September. She is one of the most remarkable and lovable old ladies in the world, and we'd like to have our friends give her a card-shower on her birthday. Address Mrs. N. C. Nasty, R. 5, Charlotte, N. C., if your heart prompts you to mail her a card.

AUNT BECKY.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON MILL FOR SALE

8500 Spindles, 260 Looms, 360 H. P. New Diesel Engine, Brick Buildings, Good Tenant Houses, Good Labor Conditions. Exceedingly cheap—Good terms—Low Taxes. For further information write C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as dobbie designing or overseer of weaving, or both. Ten years' experience. Can give best references. M. T. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as supply clerk; experienced on ordering and keeping supplies in stock. W. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as carder and spinner; 29 years' experience 3s to 80s waste, bleach or colors. Very best references, married, 43 years old. T. C. J., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as master mechanic; 20 years' experience, with one of the largest mills in South; hard worker, and good manager of help. Will consider large or small mill. Can give good references; will go at once. P. O. Box No. 7, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Cotton Goods Sales Continue Larger

"Sales of cotton goods this week have again been in large volume. For the first time in over three years cotton mills have reduced their stocks to a reasonable level. This has been accomplished in many cases by a will-

ingness on their part to sell below replacement cost, the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company reports.

"Prices of cotton goods today are the highest they have been since the Government Crop Estimate of August 8 and yet in many cases these prices do not represent the full cotton advance. Now that the mills have sold sufficient merchandise to keep them busy for a few months, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will be willing to sell further ahead at prevailing prices.

"Because of the liquidation of stock and also because a continuous operation has been assured for a limited time at least, there is every reason why mills should persist in their efforts to get a better level of prices. In our letter last week reference was made to Red Cross purchases which have begun to come into the market in volume. Although these purchases carry with them the requirement that the merchandise be sold at cost, many mills are showing a willingness to take a good portion of this business. Naturally, as an appreciable part of their machinery becomes occupied with Red Cross non-profit orders, leaving a smaller volume for the general trade, the need for a profit on the remaining portion is all the more apparent.

"As private estimates for the next Cotton Bureau report begin to come in, they indicate a continued and increasing damage to the crop and we therefore believe that mills will be less likely to enter into large commitments until after the next Government Bureau report on September 8.

"The increase in prices of all farm commodities assures tremendous increased purchasing power by the farmers which should have a very direct effect on the continued consumption of cotton goods."

Leaksville Raises Part-Wool Blankets

Leaksville Blankets, Inc., sent a notice to the trade of an advance on or before September 10, of a 5 per cent on Leaksville part wool blankets. The company recommends that buyers cover requirements.

"Due to sharply increased cost of raw materials imported and domestic cotton and wool) it will be necessary to advance prices about 5 per cent on our entire line of part wool blankets, plaids and solid colors, effective on or before September 10, 1932. Some numbers in our line of all wool blankets will probably be advanced at that time," the company states.

Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines
—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—
\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

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*Timed to reach subscribers just two or three days in advance of the opening
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This is an Exposition for SOUTHERN mill men and the SOUTHERN
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circulation concentrated in the SOUTH. By using this journal in connection
with this event you therefore do not have to buy any waste circulation, and
Southern Textile Bulletin rates are the lowest in the field.

The Exposition Numbers of the Southern Textile Bulletin have always been
regarded as the outstanding and authoritative publication featuring this
event, and, as usual, the officials and operating executives of Southern Mills
will depend upon the BULLETIN to give them a complete and compre-
hensive forecast of what they will see at Greenville.

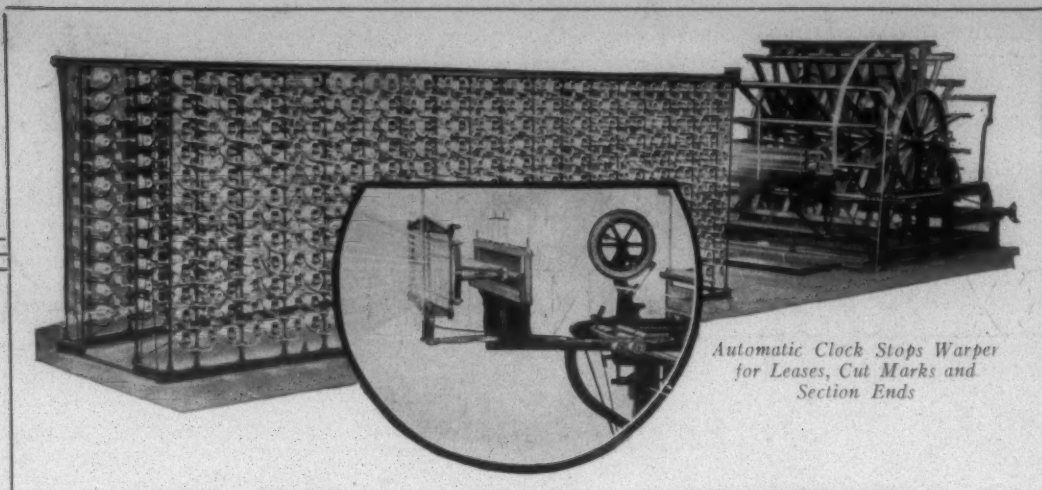
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*Automatic Clock Stops Warper
for Leases, Cut Marks and
Section Ends*

CUT YOUR WARPING COSTS 60%-80%

If you are still using an old-type warper and creel, you are paying two to four times more for warping than you should.

Many mills using the Sipp-Eastwood 320 yard-a-minute Warper and Over-End Creel are effecting savings in their warping costs of as much as 80 per cent a month and getting better warps, too. Second quality rayon yarns can be warped on the Sipp-Eastwood High-Speed Warper and Over-End Cone Creel without fear of

excessive end breakage or overstretching, which produces streaks, as the tension is more even and fluctuates only between 7-10 grams, as against 10-40 grams on the old-style equipment.

A Sipp-Eastwood representative will gladly call and give you detailed cost figures demonstrating how you can effect savings of 60 per cent to 80 per cent in YOUR plant. No obligation. Write now and arrange an appointment.



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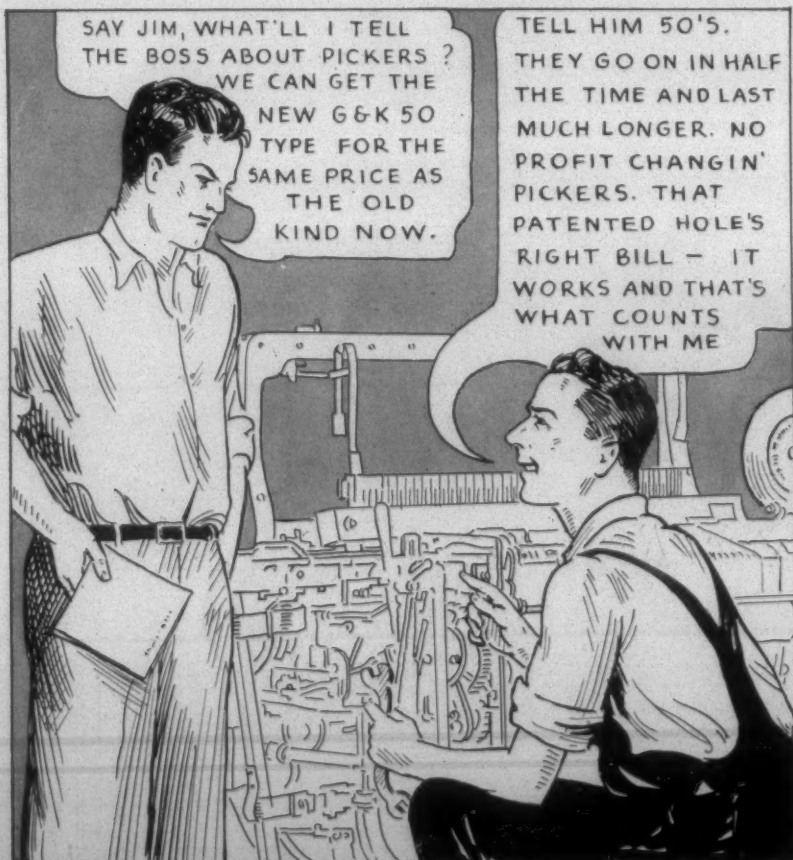
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RAYON
WARPERS**

OVERHEARD IN THE MILL By Nelson



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THE BOSS ABOUT PICKERS?
WE CAN GET THE
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MUCH LONGER. NO
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PICKERS. THAT
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RIGHT BILL - IT
WORKS AND THAT'S
WHAT COUNTS
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G&K improved 50 type pickers are now made in three thicknesses, all accurately maintained —

G&K 50—7/32 in. thick at loop

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All features retained — made from tough Research leather. Use 50 type for longer wear—lower installation cost. Priced according to thickness.

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